



# THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the *last*  
Session of PARLIAMENT, continued from Page 300.

MOTION for a Settlement on the  
Prince of WALES.



AS the Affair relating  
to his Royal High-  
ness the Prince of  
Wales was the most  
considerable of any  
that happened during  
last Session, and as

it has no Connexion with any of the  
other Proceedings, we shall give an  
Abstract of the Debate upon that  
Subject, before we begin to give a  
regular Account of the other Pro-  
ceedings of last Session. This Af-  
fair was moved in the House of  
Commons by *Wm P—y*, Esq;  
and seconded by Sir *J—n B—d*,  
on Tuesday the 22d of February  
last; and on Friday the 25th, the  
same Motion was made in the House  
of Lords by the Lord *C—r*.  
(See p. 281.) As the Arguments  
made use of in both Houses were  
necessarily pretty much the same, we  
shall give an Abstract of the Debate  
in both Houses by way of Argu-  
ment, Answer, and Reply. The  
Argument for the Motion was to the  
Effect as follows, *viz.*

ARGUMENT for the MOTION.

Sir, I have a Matter of the high-  
est Importance to lay before you, a  
Matter which chiefly concerns one  
of the greatest and most illustrious  
Persons in the Kingdom; but as the  
Well-being of the Nation depends  
upon his Welfare and Happiness,  
therefore I may justly say, the whole  
Nation is deeply concerned in the  
Affair I am now to take the Liberty  
of laying before you; and as our  
Parliament is his Majesty's first and  
chief Council, there can be no Ques-  
tion of a Nature too high for our  
Consideration, for which Reason e-  
very Gentleman who has the Honour  
to be a Member of either House of  
Parliament, has not only a Right,  
but is in Duty bound to lay before  
the House whatever he thinks may  
affect the Happiness or the Honour  
of his Country. The Affair I am  
now going to propose for your Consi-  
deration, is, indeed, an Affair of so  
high a Nature, that I should not of  
my own Head have taken upon me  
to have mentioned it to you; but I  
have communicated my Sentiments  
to several Persons of the greatest  
Rank and best Families in the King-  
dom,

dom, Persons with whom I should chuse to live, with whom I should chuse to die, and all of them, I find, are of the same Sentiments with me: They are all of Opinion, it is an Affair which ought to be laid before Parliament, therefore I shall take upon me to mention it to you, and to make you a Motion which I hope will be unanimously agreed to.

The Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, have not only an undoubted Right to make such Grants as they think are necessary for the Honour and Welfare of the Nation, and to appropriate those Grants to the Uses for which they intend them, but likewise, Sir, they have a Right to follow those Grants, to examine into the Application of them, and to punish those who shall be found to have misapplied them. Nay farther, they may annex to their Grants such Conditions as they think proper, and if those Conditions should not be performed, or if the Occasions for which the Grants were made should cease, they may resume them, or may direct their being applied to Uses of a quite different Nature. This, I say, is the undoubted Right of the Commons of *Great Britain*; and therefore, if any Money formerly granted by Parliament has not been applied, or has not been properly applied, to the Use for which it was intended by Parliament, we have not only a Right, but it is our Duty to examine into it, and to direct that for the future, it may duly, and in the most proper Manner, be applied to that Use for which it was granted.

After having thus mentioned to you, Sir, one of the most undoubted Rights of Parliament, I shall next take Notice that by an antient and a most reasonable Maxim in our Constitution, the Prince of *Wales*, the eldest Son of the King and Heir apparent to the Crown, ought to be made as Free and Independent as

any other Subject whatever; and for that Purpose he ought not only to have a Provision sufficient for supporting the Dignity and Grandeur of his high Birth, but that Provision ought to be settled upon him in such a Manner as to put it out of the Power of any Person to disappoint him of it: Not only his Title to it ought to be made as firm and irrevocable, as any other private Title in the Kingdom can be, but he ought, at least as soon as he comes to be of the Age of *Fourteen*, to be put into the actual and immediate Possession. This has always been held as an established Maxim in this Kingdom, and we find our Parliaments have often interposed, and have taken upon them to enforce the Observance of this Maxim. Upon his late Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, the Parliament was then so sensible of the Utility and Reasonableness of this Maxim, that they granted a very large Addition to the *Civil List Revenue*, in order that an honourable and a sufficient Provision might be settled upon his present Majesty who then was Prince of *Wales*; and it having been found during his late Majesty's Reign, that the *Civil List Revenue* particularly appropriated for maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Crown was too small, therefore a very large new Addition was granted by the first Parliament of his present Majesty's Reign, in order that he might be enabled to continue the same Provision for the present Prince of *Wales*, which he himself had enjoyed in the Life-Time of his Father; from all which I must conclude, that the Motion I am to make, for having a sufficient Provision settled upon his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, is a Motion founded upon Law, upon Equity, upon Wisdom and good Policy, and upon Precedent.

But before I make my Motion, give me leave, Sir, to inquire particularly into these several Foundations,



tions; and to begin with the last, I shall shew from many undoubted Authorities, that the Prince of *Wales* has always had, and ought to have a sufficient Provision settled upon him, in such a Manner as to render him as independent of the Crown as any other Subject can be. To recount all the Precedents that occur in our Histories and Records, would take up too much of your Time, and therefore I shall take Notice only of some of the most remarkable. King *Henry III.* granted to his eldest Son *Edward*, afterwards King *Edward I.* the Dutchy of *Guienne*, before he was *fourteen* Years of Age, and the Moment the *Prince* was married, he not only confirmed his former Grant by a new Patent, but likewise granted him, and put him in Possession of the Earldom of *Chester*, the Cities and Towns of *Brissol*, *Stamford*, and *Grantham*, with several other Castles and Manors, created him *Prince of Wales*, to which he annexed all the conquered Lands in that Principality, and appointed him Lieutenant Governor of *Ireland*, tho' he was then but just turned of *fourteen*; all which was done, as the Historians express it, *ut maturius ad res graviores gerendas expertus redderetur*. By this Generosity and Benevolence of the King towards his eldest Son, that *Prince* was early in his Youth established in a State of Independency and Grandeur, and those paternal Favours were afterwards fully repaid by that illustrious and most heroick *Prince*; for he afterwards proved his Father's chief and only Support. Every one knows how by his Courage and Conduct at the Battle of *Evesham* he relieved his Father out of the Hands of his Enemies, and restored his Affairs after they were brought into a most desperate State. Nay, not only the King himself, but the whole Nation reaped signal Benefit from the free and independent Circumstances in

which that King had so early placed his eldest Son. A State of Independency naturally ennobles and exalts the Mind of Man; and the Effects of it were most conspicuous in this wise and brave *Prince*, for he afterwards became the Glory of *England* and the Terror of *Europe*.

The next Precedent I shall take notice of is, That of *Edward the black Prince*, upon whom *Edward III.* his Father, settled at different Times the Earldom of *Chester*, the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, the Principality of *Wales*, the Dutchy of *Guienne*, and the Principality of *Aquitain*. That wise and great King, Sir, was so sensible of the Reasonableness of the antient Maxim of *England*, with regard to the King's eldest Son, that he took care every future *Prince of Wales* should have something to depend on, independent of his Father, from the very Moment of his Birth; for which Purpose he settled by Act of Parliament the Dutchy of *Cornwall* in such a Manner, that the King's eldest Son, and Heir apparent of the Crown, has ever since been Duke of *Cornwall* as soon as born, and without any new Grant from the King, from whence has risen the common Proverb, *Natus est, non datus dux Cornubiæ*. Some of the later Grants of that King might, indeed, proceed from the great personal Merit of the Son; but the first Grants could not proceed from any such Consideration; they could proceed only from his own Wisdom, and from the general Maxim I have mentioned; for the *Prince* was not *three* Years old when his Father settled upon him by Patent the Earldom of *Chester*, he was but *seven* Years old when *Cornwall* was erected into a Dutchy and settled upon him by Act of Parliament as before mentioned, and he was but *thirteen* when the Principality of *Wales* was settled upon him. Soon after that Time indeed, his personal Merit began to appear; but

how came it to appear? Its early Appearance did proceed, and could only proceed from his Father's having put him so early into an independent Situation, and from his having employed him in, and inured him to the Study of weighty Affairs, at an Age when most *Princes* are industriously taught to think of nothing but Baubles and Toys.

The same Conduct, Sir, that wise King observed during that brave *Prince's* Life: He was continually heaping Favours upon the *Prince* his Son, and the *Prince* was continually repaying them with glorious Acts of Gratitude and filial Duty. When he was but *seventeen*, he fully repaid all former Favours by having the chief Share in the Victory obtained over the *French* at the famous Battle of *Creffy*. In the 24<sup>th</sup> or 25<sup>th</sup> Year of this *Prince's* Age, the King invested him with the Dutchy of *Guienne*, which new Favour he soon after repaid by sending the *King of France* home Prisoner to his Father, after having defeated and taken him at the memorable Battle of *Poitiers*. And in the *two and thirtieth* Year of that *Prince's* Age, a great Part of *France* having been conquered and subdued by his Valour, the King his Father erected *Guienne*, *Gascony*, and several other Provinces of *France*, into a Principality under the Name of the Principality of *Aquitain*, with which he invested the *Prince* his Son: This new Favour likewise the *Prince* soon repaid by carrying the Glory of the *English* Arms into *Spain*, and replacing *Peter* upon the Throne of *Castile*, after having defeated the Usurper *Henry* at the Battle of *Nejara* in that Kingdom; for all which glorious Victories, and many other great Services done to his native Country, the Nation was so grateful to his Memory, that immediately after his Death, or at least so soon as their Grief for the Loss of so brave a *Prince* would give them leave, the

*House of Commons* addressed the King to create his Son *Prince of Wales* and Duke of *Cornwall*, which that wise King immediately agreed to; for his Grandson being then Heir apparent to the Crown, he became intitled by the Maxim I have mentioned to an independent Settlement; but as he was not the King's eldest Son, he had no Pretence from any former Precedent to the Principality of *Wales*, and his Right by the late Act to the Dutchy of *Cornwall* was thought to be doubtful by the Lawyers of that Age, the Lawyers being then, it seems, as dextrous at starting Doubts and Scruples as the Lawyers of the Age we now live in.

Give me leave, Sir, to mention one other Precedent, That of *Prince Henry*, afterwards the glorious King *Henry V.* whom his Father *Henry IV.* in the very first Year of his Reign, created *Prince of Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester*, tho' the *Prince* was then but twelve Years of Age; all which Grants were recorded upon the Parliament's Request, in order to prevent any Possibility of a Revocation; and tho' that King was naturally of a jealous and suspicious Temper, yet, we find, during his whole Reign, he was every now and then making new Grants to the *Prince* his Son, even tho' he was sometimes maliciously made believe, the *Prince* was conspiring against him. This *Prince*, 'tis true, fell into some Excesses incident to Youth and Idleness, but from the first Part of his Life, and from his Conduct after he became King, we may judge that those Excesses were rather owing to his Father's Jealousy than to his own natural Temper, for when he was but about sixteen, he by his Valour contributed greatly to his Father's Victory over the Rebels at *Shrewsbury*, and the very next Year, having been entrusted with the Command of his Father's Army against the Rebels in *Wales*,



*Wales*, by his Conduct and Courage, he gave them two signal Defeats, by which he gained so much Esteem that the King his Father, from his own natural and unhappy Temper, and not from any undutiful Behaviour in his Son, began to grow jealous of him, and therefore never afterwards employed him in any public Affairs; so that the Excesses he fell into probably proceeded from the Idleness of his Life, and the Activity of his Genius, or perhaps rather from a Design of removing from his Father all future Occasions of Jealousy. This, indeed, seems to be confirmed, or at least rendered the most probable Conjecture, by his Conduct after he became King; for immediately upon his Accession, he banished from his Presence all the Companions and sycophant Upholders of his former Debauches, and became one of the greatest, and one of the most glorious Kings, that ever sat upon the *English* Throne.

But, Sir, 'tis quite unnecessary to mention particularly all the Examples that could be brought of the great and irrevocable Provisions that have been made for the eldest Sons of our Kings. We have not, 'tis true, had many Princes that have come to Man's Estate in the Life-time of their Fathers; but every one of them that has done so, has had an independent Settlement made upon him long before he was of Age. Nay even the presumptive Heirs of the Crown have always had an independent Settlement made upon them, generally as soon as they began to be the presumptive Heirs of the Crown: For proof of this I need bring no other Example but that of the late King *James II.* when Duke of *York*, and that of the late *Queen Anne*, when Princess of *Denmark*; for the Duke of *York* had a great Settlement made upon him by Parliament, soon after the Restoration, tho' he was but presumptive Heir of the Crown; his

Brother King *Charles* being then in a Capacity of having Children, who would have given him a more effectual Exclusion than could ever be attained by Parliament, till his own ridiculous Measures put it in their

A Power; and the late *Queen Anne*, when Princess of *Denmark*, had likewise a great Settlement made upon her by Authority of Parliament, tho' King *William* and *Queen Mary* were both then alive, and in a Capacity of having Children; so that the Princess *Anne*, when that Settlement was made, was but the presumptive Heir of the Crown.

From these Precedents it appears, Sir, that the Maxim of having an independent Provision settled upon the apparent or presumptive Heir of the Crown, is a Maxim which has always been observed in this Nation; and that the Parliament may interpose for that purpose, I shall likewise shew from several Precedents. I have already mentioned to you the Address of the House of Commons in favour of *Edward* the black Prince's eldest Son, therefore I shall proceed to mention some others of a later Date. In the first Year of King *Henry IV.* the Lords and Commons, upon proper Motions for that purpose, desired of the King that his eldest Son, Prince *Henry*, might be created Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall* and Earl of *Chester*, and in the same Parliament the Commons petitioned the King that the Charter of the said Principality and Earldom, and an Act of the said Creation, might be enrolled and entered upon Record, as an Article agreed upon by Parliament; both which that King immediately complied with; for as he had been called in by the People, and raised to the Throne by the Parliament, he had so just a Sense of the Obligations he lay under both to his People and Parliament, as not to refuse any just Request they could make. In the  
Reign

Reign of *Henry VI.* the Parliament not only took care to have the Principality of *Wales* settled upon Prince *Edward*, eldest Son of the King; but likewise declared and ascertained the particular Sums that were to be allowed for his Table, till he came to be of the Age of Fourteen, when he was to be put in Possession of the whole Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and County *Palatine* of *Chester*. And but lately, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, the House of Commons resolved to address their Majesties to make a Settlement on the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, who was then but presumptive Heir of the Crown; which Resolution does not, 'tis true, seem to have been very agreeable to the Court, with regard to the Sum at first proposed, but the Right the Parliament had to present such an Address was so far from being controverted, that after the Dispute about the Sum was settled, even the Courtiers themselves joined, the next Session, in the Resolution for that Purpose, which plainly evinces the Power and the Duty of Parliament, with respect to their addressing for having a sufficient Provision settled independently upon the Heir Apparent or Presumptive of the Crown, and consequently will from Precedent justify the Motion I am to make.

Now, Sir, with respect to Wisdom and good Policy, That of having the Heir Apparent to the Crown bred up in a State of Grandeur and Independency, is certainly a Maxim of great Use in all Countries, but in a free Country it is absolutely necessary. A free and generous Education tends greatly to open the Mind, to endow it with noble and right Sentiments, and to shut out all mean, narrow, and selfish Views, therefore it is the only proper Education for one who is by his Birth to have the chief Rule over any

People; but for one who is to have the chief Rule over a free People, such an Education becomes absolutely necessary; for, besides the Advantages already mentioned, a Prince who has lived in a State of Freedom and Independency before he begins his Reign, thereby learns how to be a dutiful and obedient Subject without being an abject Slave, and by tasting in his Youth the Sweets of such a delicious State, he comes to know the true Value of it, from whence he must necessarily conclude his Subjects will not easily part with it, and therefore, when he comes to mount the Throne, he not only knows how to exact a dutiful Obedience without expecting a slavish Submission, but he will in common Prudence content himself with the former, because he knows he cannot without great Danger aim at the latter. Such a Prince will always be sure of being well served, because he can with Patience receive an honest and a free Advice from his Ministers and Favourites, he will not take it ill to be even controlled by his Council or his Parliament; whereas a Prince educated in Slavery and advanced to Power, being unacquainted with any Sort of Submission but that he has himself been bred to, is apt to look upon every honest Freedom as a Mark of Disrespect or Disobedience, and as he cannot bear Sincerity, he may expect never to meet with it from any of his pretended Friends or Favourites. Thus it appears to be requisite both for the Honour and Prosperity of the Prince who is to reign, and for the Ease and Happiness of the People over whom he is to reign, that he should be bred up in a State of Freedom and Independency.

But farther, Sir, even with Regard to the King upon the Throne, especially in this Nation, the Grandeur and Independency of his Heir Apparent must be of great Service to him. The



The Affection and Esteem which the Heir Apparent acquires among the People, is so far from being a Disadvantage to the King, that it must always be, and has always been reckoned one of the most solid Supports of the Crown. The great and the wise King *Edward III.* was so far from being jealous of any Glory or Esteem the *Prince* his Son might acquire, that at the famous Battle of *Creffy*, he gave his Son the chief Command of that Part of his Army which was to attack the Enemy, in order that he might have the sole Glory of the Victory, reserving to himself only the Command of a great Body of Reserve in Case of Accidents; and when Word was brought him that his Son was in great Danger and hardly pressed by the Enemy, his Answer was, *I know my Boy has Courage, let him but push the Enemy, he will certainly Conquer: I am loth to rob him of any Share of that Glory I see he is in a fair Way of obtaining.* Such were that King's great Sentiments; and in the Charter of *Henry VI.* to his Son *Edward*, it is expressly declared, that by giving due Honours to the Prince, the Throne was established, and the Royal Scepter exalted; and that therefore, by granting the Principality of *Wales* and County Palatine of *Chester* to his Son, he consulted his own Honour, the Security of the Royal Family, and the Good of his People, rather than the *Prince's* Honour. From the Behaviour of all our Kings towards their eldest Sons, we may judge their Sentiments have been the same: They have all been of Opinion, that their eldest Sons ought to live in Grandeur, and that the more Honour and Esteem they acquired, the more they added to the Security of the Throne; but how can a *Prince* live in Grandeur who has nothing of his own, or not a Sufficiency, to subsist on? How can a *Prince* who is in a continual State of Dependency,

a continual State of Slavery, acquire Esteem from those who are themselves free and independent? The very submitting tamely to live in such a State, must derogate from his Honour, and render him despicable in the Eyes of a brave and a free People, which the People of this Nation will, I hope, for ever continue to be.

Suppose then, Sir, there were no Precedent for having a sufficient and an independent Provision settled upon the *Prince of Wales*, suppose there were no Example of the Parliament's having ever interposed for that Purpose, yet if true Wisdom and good Policy require that it should be done, if the making of such a Settlement can contribute to the Honour of the King, to the Security of the Royal Family, and to the Happiness of the People, it is a Thing that ought to be done, and if it should be unnecessarily delayed, has not the Parliament a Right, are we not in Honour, in Duty, bound to interpose, and to advise or petition our Sovereign that it may be done as soon as possible? But when we consider the constant Course of Proceeding in this particular, when we see how often the Parliament has interposed, even when this Provision was not to be made out of any Grants from the People, but out of the King's own Estate, out of the Lands and Revenues properly belonging to the Crown, can we balance a Moment about our Right, can we in Duty to our King, or to that most illustrious and most deserving *Prince* his eldest Son, delay requesting that to be done which ought to have been done long before this Time? especially now, Sir, that no Part of that Provision is to come out of the Lands or Revenues properly belonging to the Crown, but is wholly to be taken from a very liberal Grant long since made by the People to the Crown, and which has been of late greatly increased with this very View, that an honourable

able and a sufficient Settlement might be made upon his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* as soon as the same should become necessary.

This, Sir, of course leads me to consider the Nature of that Parliamentary Grant, now called the Civil List Revenue, from which 'twill appear that what I am now going to propose, is founded both upon Law and Equity. In antient Times the Estates and Revenues properly belonging to the Crown, were sufficient for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Crown and Royal Family, the People were charged with no Taxes for that Purpose, except a small Custom upon the Importation and Exportation of Goods and Merchandize: No Grant, no Aid was ever desired from them, but when some extraordinary Expence became necessary, for defending the Nation against Pyrates or threatened Invasions, or for vindicating and supporting its Honour in some Affair of great Consequence and of an extraordinary Nature; but by the profuse Liberalities of some of our former Kings, and by other Accidents, the proper Estate and Revenue of the Crown came at last to be so much diminished, that it was not near sufficient for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Crown and Royal Family, and therefore at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* the dangerous Tax called *Tonnage* and *Poundage*, and the more dangerous Tax called *Excise*, were established, and granted to that King for his Life; and at the same Time an additional *Excise* was established, in lieu of the *Wards* and *Liveries* which were then abolished, and settled upon that King and his Heirs and Successors forever; which Taxes were designed partly for what is now called the Civil List, and the Residue for what we now call the Current Service. Several other Taxes were established in that and the following

Reign, and intended for the same Purposes, without distinguishing or specifying any particular Uses; but it having been found that the Money granted by Parliament was often applied to Purposes very different from those intended by Parliament, therefore, after the happy Revolution, which put us in a Condition of rectifying some former Errors, and removing some of our former Grievances, the Custom of appropriating each respective Grant to its proper Use, was introduced and established; and from that Time the Revenues granted to the Crown by Parliament came to be distinguished into the Civil List Revenue, and the Current Service Revenue; the former being that which was granted and appropriated by Parliament for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and providing for the Royal Family; and the latter, that which was granted and appropriated by Parliament for maintaining our Fleets and Armies, or providing for any other extraordinary publick Services.

In order therefore to determine what Branches of the publick Charge were designed by Parliament, and ought in Law and Equity, to be defrayed out of those Grants appropriated to the Civil List, we must examine, Sir, what Uses that Revenue was applied to, immediately after its being first distinctly established, which was in the Reign of the late King *William*; and we find that, during his whole Reign, the Provision appointed for the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark* was always charged upon, and paid out of his Civil List Revenue. Then again upon his late Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, the Parliament granted and appropriated to the Civil List, the same Taxes and Revenues, which had been granted and appropriated to the Civil List, during the Reign of his Predecessor Queen *Anne*; but his late Majesty, in his first Speech to his Par-



Parliament, took notice, *That the Branches of the Revenue formerly granted for the Support of the civil Government, were so far incumbered and alienated, that the Produce of the Funds which remained, and had been granted to him would fall much short of what was at first designed for maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.* To which he added, *That since it was his Happiness to see a Prince of Wales, who might in due Time succeed him on the Throne, and to see that Prince blessed with many Children, the best and most valuable Pledges for his Care and Concern for our Posterity; That must occasion an Expence to which the Nation had not of many Years been accustomed, but such as surely no Man would grudge.* Do not these Words shew that his late Majesty was of Opinion, the Civil List Revenue was unquestionably to be charged with making an honourable Provision for the *Prince of Wales*? And is it not as apparent that the Addition granted to the Civil List by Parliament, in consequence of that Speech, was granted with an Intention, that such a Settlement should be granted out of that Revenue to the *Prince of Wales* as should be sufficient for supporting the Dignity of his high Birth, and the Honour of the Crown of Great Britain, to which he was Heir apparent? 'Tis plain his late Majesty meant so, and took the Intention of Parliament to be so; for within ten Days after that Law passed, he notified to his Parliament, that he had ordered Letters patent for 100,000 *l.* a Year to his Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales* out of the Civil List Revenue; and the same Session an Act passed for freeing the 100,000 *l.* so granted by his Majesty to the *Prince of Wales* from Payment of any Fees or Taxes, and for empowering the Commissioners of Excise and Customs to pay directly to the *Prince*, or his Treasurer, the Produce of such

Branches of the Civil List Revenue, as his Majesty should appoint for answering that Settlement; by which his Royal Highness was rendered so absolutely independent of the Crown, with respect to his own proper Revenue, that he was not so much as obliged to apply to his Majesty's Exchequer for the Payment of it: His Revenue could not run in Arrear, even his Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer could not put him off with that common Excuse for not answering a just Demand, that there was no Money in the Exchequer: And I cannot omit taking Notice, that at the very same Time, in the very same Session, there was also another Act passed, for enabling his Majesty to grant to him the *Principality of Wales*, and *County Palatine of Chester*, which were immediately after granted to him accordingly.

But now, Sir, to come to his present Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, and that Parliament which established the large Civil List now settled upon the Crown. During his late Majesty's Reign, by reason of some very extraordinary and uncommon Disbursements, it had been found, that a Civil List Revenue even of 700,000 *l.* a Year, as it had been managed, was not sufficient to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and to pay 100,000 *l.* a Year to the *Prince of Wales*; for which Reason several additional Sums had been granted in that Reign to the Civil List, amounting in the whole to 1,300,000 *l.* which made the Civil List during that Reign amount, at an Average, to 800,000 *l.* a Year; therefore his present Majesty, in his first Speech from the Throne, told his Parliament, *he was persuaded that the Experience of past Times would prevail upon them to shew a due Regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; which the Parliament, without examining into the Reasons*

Reasons of that past Experience, immediately complied with, and settled upon his present Majesty for his Life, what the *Experience of past Times* had shewn to be necessary, and what had actually been given to, tho' not settled upon his Father, with this remarkable Improvement, that, if the Taxes appropriated for that Purpose produced more, the Surplus should belong to his Majesty, but if they produced less than 800,000*l.* a Year, the Deficiency should be made good by Parliament; which new Improvement seems to have had great Influence upon some of our Measures since that Time; for it seems to have made us endeavour, as much as possible, to increase the Produce of those Taxes in which the Civil List has the greatest Share. Now I would gladly know, what his present Majesty meant, or what the Parliament meant by the *Experience of past Times*, which was the only Ground for the Resolution they came to with respect to the Civil List: Surely they both meant that an honourable and a sufficient Provision for the *Prince of Wales* should be chargeable upon the Civil List Revenue, and upon that only; for the *Experience of past Times* had shewn that 700,000*l.* a Year was not sufficient for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and for allowing 100,000*l.* a Year for the *Prince of Wales*; but the same Experience had shewn that 800,000*l. per Annum* was sufficient both for the one, and for the other; and therefore by proceeding upon the *Experience of past Times*, and upon that only, and from thence settling 800,000*l.* a Year for his present Majesty's Civil List, both his Majesty and his Parliament must then certainly have meant, that out of that Revenue a sufficient Provision should be settled upon his *Royal Highness*, as soon as his future Circumstances should require such a Settlement to be made; From all which I must

conclude, that the Motion I am to make for this Purpose is a Motion founded both upon Law and Equity.

I think, Sir, I have now shewn that according to Law, according to Equity and Conscience, according to Wisdom and good Policy, and according to Precedent, his Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales* ought to have a Provision settled upon him, sufficient for supporting the Dignity and Grandeur of his high Birth; and that the Parliament not only has a Right, but ought to interpose, and advise his Majesty to do that which in Law, in Equity, in Wisdom, and according to Precedent, ought to be done. The next two Questions that will naturally occur in this Affair, are, when that Settlement ought to be made? And what may be thought a sufficient Settlement? As to the Time when it ought to be made: It ought certainly to have been made long before now. The Mind of every Man is formed early in his Youth. Those Notions and Sentiments which are early imbibed, take deep Root, and are seldom or never shaken off. If then an independent State can any Way contribute to the Improvement of a Prince's Mind, the more early he is put into such a State, the better. According to this has the constant Practice in this Kingdom always been: *King Henry III.* made a Settlement upon his eldest Son *Edward*, afterwards *King Edward I.* before he was *Fourteen*. *Edward III.* made a Settlement upon his eldest Son, *Edward the black Prince*, before he was *three Years* of Age; and within a few Months after the Death of that Prince, the Commons addressed the King to make a Settlement upon that Prince's eldest Son, who by his Father's Death was become Heir Apparent to the Crown. The *Post Office* and *Wine Licence* Revenues were settled by Parliament upon the *Duke of York*, who was but Presumptive Heir of the



the Crown, within *three* Years after his Brother *King Charles II*'s Restoration. A Settlement was made upon the *Princess Anne of Denmark*, who was likewise but Presumptive Heir of the Crown, in pursuance of an Address for that Purpose from the House of Commons, the very first Year, or the Beginning of the 2<sup>d</sup> Year of the Reign of *King William and Queen Mary*. And his late Majesty ordered Letters patent for making a Settlement upon the present *King*, then *Prince of Wales*, within ten Days after the Parliament had granted him a Fund for that Purpose. In short, Sir, look over all our Histories, examine all former Precedents, I believe no Example can be found, where the Making of such a Settlement has been so long delayed, as in the present Reign: What may be the Reason I shall not pretend to determine; but I am sure there never was a *Prince of Wales* who better deserved it, nor a Crown Revenue that could better spare it. It ought, in my Opinion, to have been done as soon as his *Royal Highness* arrived in *England*, especially as he was then of full Age, and, as every one that has the Honour and Happiness to know him must grant, extremely capable to govern his own Affairs; and since it is not yet done, it is high Time for us to use the same Liberty former Parliaments have often taken, it is high Time for us to desire that it may be done.

Now, Sir, with regard to what may be deemed a sufficient Settlement for his *Royal Highness*, I think there cannot properly be any Question about it, because it seems to have been determined by that Parliament which established the Civil List in the late *King's* Reign, and also by that Parliament which established, and from the *Experience of past Times* increased the present Civil List Revenue. Both were certainly of Opinion, and the latter have, I think,

very expressly determined, that his *Royal Highness the present Prince of Wales* was, and ought to have, at least 100,000*l.* a Year settled upon him, out of the large Civil List they then granted; for what else could they mean by settling a Civil List Revenue of 800,000*l.* a Year. The *Experience of past Times*, which, as I have said, was then the only Ground for increasing that Revenue, had shewn that 700,000*l.* a Year was sufficient for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, without including what was to be allowed the *Prince of Wales*; and therefore by their adding to that yearly Sum, 100,000*l.* a Year more, and granting a Civil List Revenue of 800,000*l.* a Year at least, it must be supposed they meant and intended that the 100,000*l.* they had so added to the Civil List Revenue, more than what the *Experience of past Times* had shewn to be sufficient for maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, should be settled upon the present *Prince of Wales*, besides the Principality of *Wales*, Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and County Palatine of *Chester*, in the same Manner as it had been settled upon the present *King*, while he was *Prince of Wales*: And indeed from the very Nature of the Thing we are to judge so; for what Reason could they then think of, or what Reason can now be assigned, why the present *Prince of Wales* should live in less Grandeur than his Father did whilst he was *Prince of Wales*, or why the same Grandeur might be supported at a less Expence than had been before necessary? I can think of no Reason but one, which is, That the Nation is not now so rich as it was formerly: This, indeed, may at last come to be a good Reason for diminishing the Allowance or Settlement for the *Prince of Wales*, and it is a Reason for which, I am sorry to say it, I think there is too good a Foundation; but then it

it is a Reason for diminishing every other Article of the publick Expence, especially that belonging to the Civil List; and I am far from thinking the Provision for the *Prince of Wales* is the First we ought to begin with; for if any Judgment can be formed from the *Experience of past Times*, 100,000*l.* a Year, besides the now exhausted Revenues of *Wales, Cornwall, and Chester*, is the least Provision we can as yet think of allowing for supporting the Dignity and Grandeur of the Heir Apparent to our Crown. I shall therefore take it for granted, till I hear it contradicted, that it is now high Time the Provision for the *Prince of Wales* should be settled in the usual Way, and that 100,000*l.* a Year out of the Civil List is the least Provision we can suppose necessary, and the least the Parliament that established the present Civil List designed he should have: These two Points I shall now, I say, take for granted, but if both, or either, be controverted, I shall beg Leave to explain myself more fully upon this Head, unless some other Gentleman who is of the same Opinion with me, and more capable of giving the Reasons for his Opinion, rises up and saves me that Trouble. For this Reason I shall not now take up your Time with enlarging further upon these two Questions, but shall take the Liberty to make you this Motion.

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty to express the just Sense this House has of his Majesty's great Goodness and tender Regard for the lasting Welfare and Happiness of his People, in the Marriage of his Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales*; and as this House cannot omit any Opportunity of shewing their Zeal and Regard for his Majesty's Honour, and the Prosperity of his Family, humbly to beseech his Majesty, that, in consideration of the high Rank and Dignity

of their Royal Highnesses the *Prince and Princess of Wales*, and their many eminent Virtues and Merits, he would be graciously pleased to settle 100,000*l.* a Year on the *Prince of Wales*, out of the Revenues cheerfully granted to his Majesty, for the Expences of his Civil Government, and better supporting the Dignity of the Crown, and for enabling his Majesty to make an honourable Provision for his Royal Family, in the same manner his Majesty enjoyed it before his happy Accession to the Throne; and also humbly to beseech his Majesty to settle the like Joynture on her Royal Highness the *Princess of Wales* as her Majesty had, when she was *Princess of Wales*; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will enable him effectually to perform the same, as nothing will more conduce to the Strengthening his Majesty's Government, than honourably supporting the Dignity of their *Royal Highnesses*, from whom we hope to see a numerous Issue, to deliver down the Blessings of his Majesty's Reign to latest Posterity.

I know, Sir, that several Arguments may be made use of against this Motion, Arguments which may seem to be of Dignity and Weight, because they can come from none but such as are in high Stations, who for that Reason ought never to oppose what is Just and Honourable, and much less ought they upon any Occasion to make use of weak or trifling Objections. By such Persons it may be said, that the presenting of such an Address will be a Sort of Intermeddling in the domestick Affairs between Father and Son, which the Parliament has no Title, nor ever ought to intermeddle with upon any Occasion: But, Sir, I must beg Leave to insist upon it, that our presenting such an Address cannot be called Intermeddling in any Affairs either publick or private; it is only offering Advice to our Sovereign



reign in an Affair of great Consequence to the Nation in general, and that we have not only a Right, but are in Duty bound to do, as often as we find it necessary. It is an Advice which I am sure his Majesty's Ministers ought to have given him; if they have not, they have been deficient in their Duty, and the Parliament ought to make up that Deficiency: If they have been so faithful as to offer the same Advice, and have not succeeded, which, for what I know, may be the Case, the Address proposed becomes absolutely necessary, it is what the Ministers ought to be fond of, because the Address of Parliament will add Weight to the good, tho' unsuccessful, Advice they have given. Then, Sir, with respect even to the domestick Affairs of the Royal Family, they ought to be considered in a twofold Respect: If they are such as may contribute to the Honour and Happiness of the Nation in general, or such as may tend to the Dishonour of the Kingdom, or to the bringing of any Misfortune upon the People, they then come to be of a publick Nature, and if any false Step be made or any necessary Step neglected or too long delayed, it is the Duty of Parliament to interpose; and of this Sort surely is that Affair to which the Address now proposed relates.

It may likewise be said, that the King is the only Judge of the Time when it is proper to make a Settlement upon his Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales*, and of the Amount of the Revenue that may be proper or necessary for that Purpose. To this, Sir, the Answer is very plain and easy. There are many Things in which the King has by his Prerogative the sole Power of Judging or Acting, and yet in such Cases, if any wrong Measure happens to be pursued, or any proper Measure neglected, the Parliament is in Duty bound to act the Part of a faithful

Counsellor to their Sovereign, and advertise him of what they imagine to be wrong. The two Houses of Parliament, or either of them, may not only offer their Advice, but they may go much further, they may examine into the Affair, and may punish those who by their Weakness or Wickedness have given his Majesty bad Counsel. The King has the sole Power of making Treaties of Peace or Alliance, and of declaring War, and yet I hope it will not be said that the Parliament ought never to interfere, no not so much as by an Address, in any Case of that Nature: I hope it will not be said but that the Parliament may not only address upon such Occasions, but may punish those Ministers who shall advise his Majesty to engage the Nation in dangerous and destructive Treaties, or who shall advise him to avoid a War, when both the Honour and the Interest of the Nation make it necessary. Therefore, tho' his Majesty be the only Judge, when a Settlement ought to be made upon the *Prince of Wales*, and what that Settlement ought to be, yet the Parliament may certainly interpose by an Address, when the making of that Settlement is too long delayed; and now that his *Royal Highness* is not only of Age, but is married, and as it were emancipated out of his Father's Family, it is certainly high Time for the Parliament to interpose: Surely it is not fit his *Royal Highness* should now depend upon his Father, or rather upon his Father's Ministers, for every Shilling he may have occasion for: The very Thought raises in my Mind such ridiculous Ideas, that it is with the utmost Difficulty I can refrain from expressing myself in a Manner far below the Dignity of the Subject: Nothing, indeed, could prevent it but the great Esteem, the high Regard I have for the illustrious Persons who seem to be concerned.

In the next Place, Sir, it may be said

said that his Majesty has a legal Right to the Civil List Revenue as now established, and that the Address proposed would be a Sort of Incroachment upon that Right. I shall readily grant that his Majesty has a legal Right to the Civil List Revenue, so he likewise has a legal Right to the Revenue provided for the current Service of the Year, and, I think, we but lately passed a Law for hanging or transporting those who go armed with a Design to rob or disappoint him either of the one or the other, which is more than any Subject in the Kingdom has for the Protection of any sort of Property; but both these Revenues are granted by Parliament for certain and particular Uses, both ought to be applied to those Uses for which they were granted, and the Parliament has a Right to insist upon their being so applied. The Civil List Revenue was granted for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and making a sufficient Provision for the whole Royal Family; and if any Part of that Revenue should be purloined, hoarded, or misapplied by the King's Ministers, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown neglected, or any Branch of the Royal Family not sufficiently provided for, the Parliament has as good Right to address, and even to inquire into that Misapplication, as they would have to inquire into the Misapplication of the Revenue provided for the current Service, in case any Part of that Revenue should be applied to other Purposes, and those Services neglected for which it was intended by Parliament.

Lastly, Sir, it may be said, that such an Address would look something like a Parliamentary Resumption, that it would look as if the Parliament were going to resume and take back from his Majesty what was long since granted by Parliament, and settled upon him during his Life. I confess, Sir, I do not like Resump-

tions of any Kind, I am always sorry when I find there is Occasion for them; but nevertheless a Resumption may sometimes become reasonable: When the Cause of granting any Revenue ceases, the Grant itself ought to cease, and therefore ought to be resumed, or applied to some other Purpose. For this, even with respect to the Civil List Revenue, we have a late Precedent in Point: In 1699 the Parliament granted to *King William* a Civil List Revenue of 700,000 *l.* per Annum, for the Service of his Household and Family, and other his necessary Expences and Occasions. This Grant was by Law settled upon that King during his Life, yet in 1701, we find the Parliament resumed 100,000 *l.* a Year, Part of this 700,000 *l.* Civil List Revenue, and applied it toward the Payment of the publick Debts, for this express Reason, *because the Occasions for which the said 100,000 l. was given, were then ceased.* This, I say, is a Precedent in Point, for a Resumption after the Cause of Granting has ceased; and from a Parity of Reason, if it should be afterwards found that the Cause of Granting did not require near so large a Grant as was at first imagined, and therefore actually granted, ought not some Part of that Grant to be resumed, or applied to some other Purpose? So that if it could be supposed that a less Revenue than what was intended by Parliament would be sufficient for the *Prince of Wales*, there would be some Reason for a Resumption; but I am far from supposing any such Thing, the Address I have proposed shews the contrary, and therefore it cannot be presumed that my Motion has the least Tendency towards a designed Resumption: It is only for having a Part of the Civil List Revenue applied to that Use for which it was granted by Parliament, and to which it ought in Law, in Equity, and in Wisdom and good Policy, to



to be applied; therefore I hope my Motion for that Purpose will be unanimously agreed to.

To this it was answered in Substance as follows, *viz.*

Sir, I rise up to offer you my Sentiments upon the Motion which the Honourable Gentleman has now been pleased to make to you, but I must begin with declaring, that I never rose up to speak upon any Affair in this House with a deeper Concern, a greater Reluctancy, than I do upon the Affair now before you. I shall most readily agree with the Hon. Gentleman that it is a Matter of the highest Importance, it is indeed of the utmost Importance, but it is of so sad, of so melancholy a Concern, that I am sorry it ever should have been mentioned, or that any such Motion should have been made in this House. I am sure the Hon. Gentleman does not view it in the same Light I do; if he did, I am convinced he would have been the last to have mentioned it, or to have advised its being mentioned in either House of Parliament; and therefore, when he considers it seriously, I hope he will withdraw the Motion he has made; for if he should insist upon it, he must necessarily bring every Gentleman of this House under one of the greatest Difficulties any Man ever was or ever can be in. It is an Affair of Property, it is a Question by which the legal Property of the Crown itself is to be determined; and in such a Case, must not every Gentleman be under the greatest Difficulty how to give his Vote or his Opinion: By declaring in favour of the Motion, he may seem to injure the Royal Father, his Sovereign; by declaring against it, he may seem to injure the Royal Son, and Apparent Heir to the Crown. As I have the Honour to know particularly the Wisdom and the Virtue of both the Royal Persons concerned, I can give my Opinion with the more Freedom;

because I am sure neither of them will think himself injured by a Gentleman's giving his Opinion or his Vote freely in Parliament; and I am sure his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has so much Wisdom, and so true a Sense of filial Duty, that he will never look upon any Thing as a Favour done to him, if it has the least Tendency towards offering an Indignity to his Royal Father.

That there is no Affair of an Importance too high for the Consideration of Parliament I shall admit; but, Sir, there are many Affairs of a Nature so delicate, that neither Wisdom nor good Policy will allow of the Parliament's taking them into their Consideration; and if ever there was an Affair in which the Parliament ought to avoid giving Judgment, the Affair now before you is one. From our passing Judgment in such an Affair, every Man without Doors will imagine there is a private Mistake or Dispute between his Majesty and his Royal Highness, and such an Opinion, if it should generally prevail, may be of the most dangerous Consequence to both: We should therefore if possible avoid giving any Judgment in this Affair; but as for complying with the Motion, if it were in our Inclination, I do not think it is in our Power: It would be a Violation of Property, a taking from the King a Part of that Property which is already established in him by Act of Parliament, and to which he has as good a Right as any private Man in the Kingdom has to any private Property he does or can possess; for tho' the Parliament has a Power to appropriate Money to particular Uses at the Time it is granted, yet afterwards they have no such Power; and it has always been a Rule of this House, not to enter into any Consideration about Money once granted to the Crown, without first having the Consent of the Crown. The Civil List Revenue has already been granted to his Majesty; when we made

made that Grant, we might have ordered the Application of it to particular Uses, and might have gone so far as to have appropriated a particular Sum to each respective Use; such a particular Appropriation might perhaps, and I think with Reason too, have been thought derogatory to the Honour of the Crown; but I shall not now controvert that Point; no such particular Appropriation was then made, and as it was not made at the Time that Revenue was granted, we have now no Power to make any such particular Appropriation, with respect to any Part of it, or with respect to any Use to which any Part of it ought to be applied; and much less have we now a Right or a Power to prescribe to his Majesty, what Part of the Civil List Revenue ought to be applied towards maintaining the Honour and Dignity of his eldest Son, or in what Manner that Application ought to be made: However, this will best appear from considering the several Arguments made use of in favour of the Motion, which I shall take upon me to do in as brief a Manner as I can.

As for the Maxim so much insisted on, That the *Prince of Wales* ought always to have a separate and distinct Provision, and settled upon him in such a Manner as to be quite independent of the King his Father, I never heard we had such a Maxim in our Constitution, nor can I see how it is possible to make a Son altogether independent of his Father, and much less to make a Subject altogether independent of his Sovereign. The latter would, I am sure, be a very great Solecism in Politicks, and the former, whatever may be the Case with respect to Royal Families, has, I am certain, often produced great Misfortunes in private. 'Tis true the Custom has generally been for our Kings to settle some Estate by Patent or Charter upon their eldest Sons, and those Charters have often been confirmed by Act of Parlia-

ment; but I cannot see a good Reason for saying, that the making of such a Settlement is absolutely necessary, or that the Heir Apparent of the Crown cannot be educated, or cannot live in a proper Manner without it; for that Dependency which the Son of a great Family naturally has upon his Father, can no way tend towards the Debasing of his Mind; and the Dignity and Grandeur even of a *Prince of Wales* may be as well supported by a yearly Allowance as by a perpetual and independent Settlement. For this Reason there never was any Regulation expressly established in this Kingdom for providing an independent Settlement for the *Prince of Wales*, but on the contrary, the Making of such a Provision, and the Manner of settling that Provision, has always been left intirely to the King upon the Throne, nor has the Parliament ever, or but very seldom, intermeddled in that Affair, unless when applied to by the King, or by some Persons under his Direction, and that Application has generally proceeded from some other Reason besides that of making a Settlement upon the *Prince of Wales*.

It is not so much as pretended, Sir, that any of those Grants made by *King Henry III.* to his Son *Edward* proceeded from the Interposition of Parliament: On the contrary, 'tis evident, they proceeded entirely from the Politicks of the Court at that Time, and those Politicks were not founded upon the Maxim of making the *Prince* independent, but upon a Design of gaining the Affections of the People in those Countries which had been but lately subdued, it having been thought more honourable for them to be governed by the King's eldest Son, than by any other Subject. In like Manner we know that none of the Grants made by *Edward III.* to his Son, *Edward the black Prince*, proceeded from any Address or Application from



from Parliament; for tho' they were, most of them, confirmed by Parliament, yet it appears that all those Confirmations were obtained and passed at the Desire of the King himself; and here likewise it may be said, and I believe with Justice too, that the erecting of *Cornwall* into a Dutchy, and settling it upon the eldest Son of every future King, as also the erecting of *Guienne* and *Gascony* into a Principality, and granting it to the *Prince of Wales*, proceeded rather from a Design of doing Honour to those Countries, than from any Design of making the *Prince* absolutely independent of his Father; for we find it was a common Practice in former Days, to erect a County or Province into a Dutchy or Principality, by way of doing Honour to the Country, and in Recompence for some good Services performed by the Inhabitants: Thus we find the County of *Chester* was erected into a Principality by *Richard II.* because the Militia of that County had countenanced and enforced his most arbitrary Measures during his famous Parliament at *Shrewsbury*; and every one knows that it has always been reckoned an Honour to any City or Province to adopt it as a Title for any of the Princes of the Royal Family; therefore we are not to conclude that the Grants made to former *Princes of Wales* are a sufficient Authority for establishing it as a Maxim, that every *Prince of Wales* ought to have a separate and independent Provision settled upon him.

Now, Sir, with regard to those Cases mentioned where the Parliament have actually interposed. In the Case of *Prince Richard*, eldest Son of *Edward the black Prince*, it is very probable that Application from Parliament was procured by the King himself, in order to disappoint any Hopes the *Duke of Lancaster*, his second Son, might have of succeeding to the Throne; but suppose it was not procured by the King him-

self, as there was then some Jealousy in the Nation that the *Duke of Lancaster* would endeavour to usurp the Crown after his Father's Decease, who was then very old, the Parliament had great Reason to address for having the eldest Son of the deceased *Prince of Wales*, created *Prince of Wales* in the Room of his Father, in order to avoid all Disputes about the Succession to the Crown; which is a Reason cannot be said now to subsist, and is a Reason very different from that of having an independent Provision settled upon the *Prince of Wales*. As for the Application from Parliament for having *Prince Henry*, eldest Son of *Henry IV.* created *Prince of Wales*, *Duke of Cornwall*, and *Earl of Chester*, it plainly appears to have proceeded from the King's particular Favourites in Parliament, therefore we must suppose it was with the Approbation, or rather Procurement, of the King himself; and his Reason for procuring such an Application was very far from being founded upon any Maxim or Design of settling an independent Provision upon the *Prince* his eldest Son; but as his own Title to the Crown was a little doubtful, 'tis evident he procured that Application from Parliament, with a Design to have his Son declared his lawful Successor, and only rightful Heir to the Crown. Then as to what was done in the Reign of *Henry VI.* I hope none of the Transactions of that unfortunate Reign will be insisted on as good Precedents for any Thing that ought to be done in this; for that whole Reign was a continued Series of weak and destructive Measures on the Part of the Court, and very unjustifiable Inroachments on the Part of the Parliament.

Thus, Sir, none of the Precedents mentioned relating to the Heir Apparent of the Crown, can be any Way taken as a good Precedent for our agreeing to the Motion now before us; and of the two Precedents mentioned relating to the presumptive Heirs of

the Crown, that relating to the late *King James*, when *Duke of York*, can have nothing to do in the present Question; for the making of a Settlement upon him was so far from proceeding from any Address or other Application from the Parliament to the King, that it proceeded rather from the King's applying to his Parliament for that Purpose; and the Parliament's having any Thing at all to do in that Affair proceeded from Necessity not Choice; because the Revenue of the Post Office and Wine Licence Office could not be settled upon the *Duke of York* but by Authority of Parliament. And as for that relating to the late *Queen Anne*, when *Princess of Denmark*, it appears probable, indeed, that that Affair was first brought into Parliament, not only without the Approbation, but contrary to the Inclination of the Court at that Time; but what was the Consequence? It occasioned an unseasonable Prorogation of that Session, by which the Affairs of the Nation were very much embarrassed; and if such were to be the Consequence of our agreeing to this Motion, I am convinced the honourable Gentleman that made it, would not so much as desire any Gentleman to agree to it. Nay even that very Parliament could never come to any fix'd Resolution in that Affair, till they had obtained the King's Approbation of what they were about to do, and then they unanimously agreed to address his Majesty to make a Provision for the *Prince and Princess of Denmark* of 50,000 *l.* a Year; so that even that Affair can be no Precedent for our agreeing to this Motion, till it be some Way or other signified to us, that his Majesty approves of what we are about to do.

From these Observations, I think, Sir, it will appear, that the Precedents which have been mentioned are either such as ought not to be followed, or such as are no way applicable to the Case now before us;

therefore it cannot be said that the Motion is founded upon any proper Precedent; and whatever the Wisdom and Policy of our Kings may have been with respect to the Settling of an independent Provision upon the Heir Apparent to the Crown, it seems it has always been the Wisdom and Policy of the Nation, to leave that Affair entirely to the Option of the King upon the Throne, and never to intermeddle but when it has appeared, or has even been signified to the Parliament, that their intermeddling would be agreeable to both the Parties concerned. This, Sir, is true Wisdom, this is right Policy. Even in private Life, it is generally held to be officious and imprudent for a Stranger to intermeddle in the Family Affairs of his Neighbour, without any Call from the Parties concerned; if there was no Breach before, it generally occasions one, and if there was a Breach, it makes the Breach wider much more often than it occasions a Reconcilement. The Parliament has a Right, the Parliament is often in Duty bound to offer Advice to their Sovereign; but in determining when, or upon what Occasions, we may or can offer our Advice, we ought to consider our Sovereign in a twofold Respect: We ought to consider him in his political and royal Capacity, and in his natural and paternal Capacity. In all Cases which regard his political and royal Capacity we have certainly a Right to judge of the Measures that are taken, and may recommend what we think most expedient; but in Affairs which regard only his natural and paternal Capacity, we have no Right to judge, it would be officious in us to recommend, without some Sort of Application from him for that Purpose; and as the Providing for every Branch of the Royal Family is an Affair which regards only his natural and paternal Capacity, it would be officious in us, it is inconsistent with true Wisdom or good



good Policy for us, to pretend to judge, or to prescribe what ought to be done, or in what Manner it ought to be done.

That the *Prince of Wales* ought to be supported, that he ought to be honourably supported, I shall most readily grant; and I shall likewise grant that the Support of the *Prince of Wales* is and ought to be a Charge upon the Civil List Revenue; but, Sir, that he has either a legal or an equitable Right to any particular Share of that Revenue, or to any Share but such as the King his Father pleases to allow him, is what I cannot so easily admit. I have perused all the Acts of Parliament that were ever made, relating to that Revenue, I have particularly considered that Act by which the Civil List Revenue was settled upon his present Majesty, and neither in that Act, nor in any of the other, can I find any Words for giving the *Prince of Wales* a legal Right to any other Share than what his Majesty shall please to allow him, nor can I find any Words from which a Right to any other Share can be equitably inferred. To me it seems his Majesty has as absolute a Right to the whole Civil List Revenue, during his Life, as any Gentleman in *England* can have to his own Estate. The eldest Son of every landed Gentleman in *England* ought to be supported out of his Father's Estate, and that Support ought to be according to the Character and Circumstances of the Family; yet I hope it will not be said that the eldest Son has any legal or equitable Right to any particular Share of his Father's Estate, or to any Share but such as his Father pleases to allow him, unless that Right be established by some Conveyance made to the Father, or by some Settlement before made and agreed to by the Father.

In all Cases of Equity, to be sure, Sir, the Intention of an Act of Parliament is to be chiefly regarded; but that Intention must some way or

other appear from the Words. We are not to take the Intention of a Law from the Intention this or that Gentleman really had, or may say he had, when he agreed to the Passing of that Law. When a Law is to be passed, and under the Consideration of Parliament, every Gentleman may have his own Intention, his own Reasons for agreeing to it, and some may have Reasons quite contrary to those of others. One Gentleman may have an Intention that it should be interpreted in one Way, another may intend that it should be interpreted in a quite different; but when that Law is passed, and comes afterwards to be applied to any particular Case, neither the Reasons nor the Intentions of those that passed it, are to be regarded: There is nothing to be regarded but the Context and the Words of the Law, in order to put upon them the most equitable Construction they will bear; and to put such a Construction upon any of those general Words in the Act for establishing the Civil List Revenue, by which that Revenue is appropriated to the Support of his Majesty's Household, as would take from his Majesty the Power of judging what was fit to be done in his own Family, would, I am sure, be a very unnatural Construction, and consequently, I must think, a very unequitable one. It is a Construction the Words themselves will no way admit of, it is an Intention I am convinced no Gentleman could have when he agreed to them.

I hope, Sir, from what I have said it will appear, that there is no absolute Necessity, either from the Nature of the Thing, or from any Maxim in our Constitution, that a certain, perpetual and independent Provision should be settled upon the *Prince of Wales*; that if there were, it would be very improper for the Parliament to intermeddle in the Affair; and that his Majesty is the sole and only Judge, whether such a Settlement

tlement ought to be made or not. Therefore we must conclude, that his Majesty is the sole and only Judge, when that Settlement ought to be made. But to take away all further Dispute upon either of these Heads, I must acquaint you, That I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint this House, that his Majesty Yesterday sent a Message to his Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales* by the *Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Richmond, Duke of Argyle, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Scarborough, and Lord Harrington*; which Message, so sent by those Lords, being in Writing, I shall now, Sir, deliver to you.

This Message was as follows, *viz.*

His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint your *Royal Highness*, in his Name, That, upon your *Royal Highness's* Marriage, he immediately took into his Royal Consideration the settling a proper Jointure upon the *Princess of Wales*; but his sudden going abroad, and his late Indisposition since his Return, had hitherto retarded the Execution of these his gracious Intentions; from which short Delay his Majesty did not apprehend any Inconveniencies could arise, especially since no Application had, in any Manner, been made to him upon this Subject by your *Royal Highness*; and that his Majesty hath now given Orders for settling a Jointure upon the *Princess of Wales*, as far as he is enabled by Law, suitable to her high Rank and Dignity; which he will, in proper Time, lay before his Parliament, in order to be rendered certain and effectual, for the Benefit of *her Royal Highness*.

The King has further commanded us to acquaint your *Royal Highness* that, altho' your *Royal Highness* has not thought fit, by any Application to his Majesty, to desire, that your Allowance of 50000*l. per Annum*,

which is now paid by Monthly Payments, at the Choice of your *Royal Highness*, preferably to Quarterly Payments, might, by his Majesty's further Grace and Favour, be rendered less precarious, his Majesty, to prevent the bad Consequences, which, he apprehends, may follow from the undutiful Measures, which, his Majesty is informed, your *Royal Highness* has been advised to pursue, will grant to your *Royal Highness*, for his Majesty's Life, the said 50000*l. per Annum*, to be issuing out of his Majesty's Civil List Revenues, over and above your *Royal Highness's* Revenues arising from the *Duchy of Cornwall*; which his Majesty thinks a very competent Allowance, considering his numerous Issue, and the great Expences, which do and must necessarily attend an honourable Provision for his whole Royal Family.

And that to this Message his *Royal Highness the Prince* returned a verbal Answer, which, according to the best Recollection and Remembrance of the Lords, was in Substance as follows, *viz.*

That his *Royal Highness* desired the Lords to lay him, with all Humility, at his Majesty's Feet; and to assure his Majesty, that he had, and ever should retain, the utmost Duty for his Royal Person; that his *Royal Highness* was very thankful for any Instance of his Majesty's Goodness to him, or the *Princess*, and particularly for his Majesty's gracious Intention of settling a Jointure upon *her Royal Highness*; but that, as to the Message, the Affair was now out of his Hands, and therefore he could give no Answer to it.

After which, his *Royal Highness* used many dutiful Expressions towards his Majesty, and then added, *Indeed, my Lords, it is in other Hands; I am sorry for it. Or to that Effect.*

His *Royal Highness* concluded with earnestly



earnestly desiring the Lords, to represent his Answer to his Majesty in the most respectful and dutiful Manner.

From this most gracious Message it appears, Sir, that his Majesty has for some Time given a yearly Allowance to his *Royal Highness*, and such an Allowance as his Majesty thought a very competent Allowance considering his numerous Issue, and the great Expences, which do and must necessarily attend an honourable Provision for his whole Royal Family; and it appears further, that this Allowance has been regularly paid in that Manner which his *Royal Highness* himself chose as the most proper and convenient for him; therefore it cannot be said that the making of such an Allowance has been in the least delayed; and if the Converting of that Allowance into a perpetual and independent Settlement had been absolutely necessary, or were now absolutely necessary, it cannot be said that there has been any such Delay as can give Occasion for the Interposition of Parliament; because, if his *Royal Highness* had not before his Marriage been satisfied with the Manner in which his Allowance was made to him, or had but signified that he thought it was established upon too precarious a Foundation, his Majesty would have established it in any Manner he desired; and considering how soon his Majesty went abroad after the happy Marriage of his *Royal Highness*, it cannot be pretended that the least unnecessary Delay has since that Time been made, with respect to the making of a Settlement upon his *Royal Highness*, even in that Manner which is said to be absolutely necessary by the Maxims and Custom of the Kingdom. But supposing that the making of that Settlement had been unnecessarily delayed, whatever Delay or Neglect may have happened in that Respect

is now made up by his Majesty's Message to his *Royal Highness*; and the Communicating of that Message to this House, which I have now done by his Majesty's Command, must be a full Answer to every  
**A** Thing that can be said, with respect to Time at least, in Favour of the Motion now before us. Nay, from his *Royal Highness*'s Answer to his Majesty's Message, it seems reasonable to believe that his *Royal Highness* is himself satisfied with what his  
**B** Majesty offers, and that he would be sorry to hear of our having agreed to the Motion now made to us; for what other Meaning can be put upon his *Royal Highness*'s saying, that *he was sorry for the Affair's being then in other Hands?*

**C** For this Reason, Sir, I must think the Debate will now be brought within a very narrow Compass; for if the Motion should now be insisted on, it can proceed from nothing but Gentlemens taking upon them to differ in Opinion from his Majesty, and to think that 50,000 *l.* a Year out of the Civil List, besides his *Royal Highness*'s Revenues arising from the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, is not a competent Allowance, considering his Majesty's numerous Issue, and the great Expences, which do and must necessarily attend an honourable Provision for his whole Royal Family. As this has been already insisted on, as it has been said that 100,000 *l.* a Year is the least his *Royal Highness* ought to have out of the Civil List, besides the Revenues of the Principality of *Wales* and Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and that it was the least the Parliament that established the present Civil List intended he should have, I must beg Leave to answer in as few Words as possible to what has been said upon that Head, and to give my Reasons for being of the same Opinion with his Majesty.

**G** By what I have said, or am to say upon this Head, I would not have it under-

understood, Sir, as if I believed his *Royal Highness the Prince of Wales* ought not to have more than 50000 *l.* a Year: On the contrary, I think he ought to have a great deal more than double that Sum, if it were possible for his Majesty to spare so much from the Civil List Revenue, or if the Nation were so happy as to be in a Condition to increase the Civil List, so as to enable his Majesty to make such an Allowance to his *Royal Highness* as he deserves, and as his Majesty would incline to give him. Were we to measure his Allowance by his Merit, as we know no Bounds to the latter, we could prescribe no Bounds to the former: The only Course we could take would be, to offer whatever he pleased to demand; and even in that Case we would have Reason to fear lest his Modesty might do an Injury to his Generosity, by making him confine his Demand within the strictest Bounds of Necessity. I am not therefore to examine what his *Royal Highness* ought to have, I am only to endeavour to shew that we have no Right to prescribe to his Majesty, what he ought to give; that it could not be the Intention of that Parliament which established the present Civil List, to grant 100,000 *l.* a Year, or any other certain yearly Sum out of the Civil List Revenue to his *Royal Highness*; and that his Majesty cannot at present conveniently spare more than 50,000 *l.* a Year out of that Revenue.

To say, Sir, that the Parliament has a Right to prescribe to his Majesty, what Provision he shall make out of his own Estate for any one of his Children, has something in it at first View so very extraordinary, that I am surprized, to hear it insisted on. Such a Right would put the King in a much worse State than any one of his Subjects; and I must desire Gentlemen would consider, what a Foreigner would think of

this Nation, if he should be told, we entrust the King with the Government of the whole Kingdom, but we will not entrust him with the Government of his own Family. I do not know that there is in all our Histories or Records any one Precedent or Foundation for such a Parliamentary Claim, but that single one in the Reign of *Henry VI.* and that was, we know, so weak a Reign that it became necessary for the Parliament to assume several Rights and Privileges which they were not properly, and by the Nature of our Constitution, intitled to. As for what the Parliament did in Relation to the *Princess Anne of Denmark*, it can no Way be made use of in the present Case; that Affair was first brought into Parliament when they were considering how much it would be necessary to allow for the Support of our Civil Government, and then it became very proper to take into their Consideration what particular Sum was to be allowed for the Support of the *Prince and Princess of Denmark*; for tho' they were of the Royal Family, they were not of the King's own Family; and therefore the Appropriating of a certain particular Sum for their Support, or the Addressing to have a certain Sum appropriated for that Purpose, could not be called an Intermeddling in the King's domestick Affairs.

Besides, Sir, it is not so natural for any Man to provide honourably for his presumptive Heir, as for any one of his own Children: The presumptive Heir is sometimes look'd on even with Jealousy and Envy; and therefore, there is a very strong Reason for the Parliament's interfering more particularly in one Case, than common Decency can admit of in the other.

But suppose, Sir, the Parliament had a Right to prescribe to his Majesty, what Provision he shall make out of his own Estate for any, or for



for every one of his Children, how is it possible for us to exercise that Right in our present Situation? Before we can with any Countenance pretend to exercise such a Right, we ought to examine narrowly into the Produce of the Civil List Revenue, and the several Uses to which it must necessarily be applied, in order to see how much his Majesty can conveniently spare out of that Revenue: We ought likewise to examine particularly into the Establishment of his *Royal Highness's* Household, and all the Expences he may necessarily be put to for supporting the Dignity and Grandeur in which the Heir Apparent to the Crown of Great Britain ought to live; in order that we may determine what particular Sum his Majesty shall allow him annually out of the Civil List Revenue. Is it possible for us in our present Situation to examine into either of these Particulars? We have at present no Account relating to the Civil List, nor any Account relating to his *Royal Highness's* Household before us, and without a Multitude of such Accounts it is not possible for us to go thro' with any such Examination.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Intention of that Parliament by whom the present Civil List was established; if we consider the Circumstances of the Royal Family at that Time, and the Circumstances of the Royal Family when the Civil List was established in the former Reign, we shall very easily find a Meaning for the *Experience of past Times* very different from what is now put upon these Words. When the Civil List Revenue was established upon his late Majesty, a very narrow Scrutiny was made into the whole Articles of the Expence of our civil Government, and particularly into the Expence necessary for supporting the Dignity and Grandeur of the *Prince of Wales*; from which Scrutiny it was computed

that 600,000 *l.* a Year at least would be necessary for supporting the King's Household and civil Government; but let us consider that the King had then no Queen, nor any Children to provide for: From the same Scrutiny it was computed that 100,000 *l.* a Year out of the Civil List Revenue was the least Sum that would be necessary for supporting the Dignity and Grandeur of the *Prince of Wales*; but let us remember that the *Prince of Wales* had then a *Princess of Wales*, and, to our Happiness, several Children to provide for. During that Reign it had been found that 100,000 *l.* a Year, was sufficient for supporting the *Prince and Princess of Wales* and all their Children; but it had likewise been found that it required 700,000 *l.* a Year to support the King's Household and civil Government, tho' he had no Queen nor any Children to provide for.

This, Sir, was the *Experience of past Times* which gave Occasion to the Increasing of his present Majesty's Civil List Revenue to 800,000 *l.* a Year; but if we consider the Circumstances of the Royal Family at the Time of his Majesty's Accession, we must see that the Parliament from *this very Experience* could not but conclude, that it would require more than 700,000 *l.* a Year to support his present Majesty's Household and civil Government; because he had a Queen and several younger Children to provide for, which the late King had not; and from *the same Experience* they must likewise have concluded, that it would not require 100,000 *l.* a Year to support the *Prince of Wales*, because he had then neither a *Princess*, nor any Children to provide for; for if they had concluded that 100,000 *l.* a Year would be necessary for supporting the *Prince of Wales* singly, they must from the *Experience of past Times* have granted more than 700,000 *l.* a Year for supporting the present

present King's Household and civil Government, considering that he had a Queen and several younger Children to provide for, which the late King had not; and since they granted for the Support of the present King's Household and civil Government, but exactly the same Sum that had been found from the *Experience of past Times* to be necessary, and had been actually given for the Support of the late King's Household and civil Government, it is apparent to me they concluded his Majesty might save and deduct as much from the Allowance to be made to the *Prince of Wales*, as would be sufficient for providing for her present Majesty the Queen, and all their other Children. From all which it is to me evident that the Parliament that established the present Civil List did not intend his *Royal Highness* should have out of it a full 100,000*l.* a Year. They intended only what was right they should intend, and what only in due Deference to their Sovereign they could intend, which D was, that his Majesty should allow the *Prince of Wales* what he, in his great Wisdom, might think a competent Allowance for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Heir Apparent to the Crown, considering his Majesty's numerous Issue, and the great Expences, which would necessarily attend an honourable Provision for his whole Royal Family.

I think, Sir, I have now clearly shewn what his Majesty meant by, and what the Parliament could only intend from the *Experience of past Times*; and, if we now proceed upon the same Foundation, we must conclude, that 50,000*l.* a Year is the most his Majesty can spare out of the Civil List for the Support of his *Royal Highness*. His Majesty allows 8000*l.* a Year for the Support of G his *Royal Highness* the Duke of Cumberland, 5000*l.* a Year to her *Royal Highness* the Princess of Orange,

5,300*l.* a Year for the *two eldest Princesses*, and 2000*l.* a Year for the *two youngest*; all which are extraordinary Expences unknown in the late Reign: To these if we add the 50000*l.* a Year for the Support of her Majesty, which was likewise unknown in the late Reign, and a proportionable additional Allowance for Bed and Board, and other extraordinary Expences in the several Palaces, we must conclude that his Majesty must necessarily be at 100,000*l.* a Year Expence more than was found, or could be necessary in the late Reign, which will make the whole Expence of his Majesty's Household, and civil Government, without including the Allowance to the *Prince of Wales*, amount, according to the *Experience of past Times*, to at least 800,000*l.* a Year; so that every Shilling his Majesty allows for the Support of the *Prince of Wales*, must arise from Frugality and good Management, and from contracting, and saving a Part of that Expence which was found necessary in the late Reign. Therefore, so far from concluding or imagining that his Majesty may spare more than 50000*l.* a Year for his *Royal Highness*, we have reason to be surprized how he can spare so much.

But this, Sir, will appear still more evident by an Example in private Life. Suppose two Country Gentlemen, each of 8000*l.* a Year Estate in Land: Suppose their Rents equally good, and equally well paid, and that their Lands are equally taxed; and suppose that one of these Gentlemen has but one only Son, but that the other has five or six Children. Can we suppose the latter able to settle upon his eldest Son as large a Part of his Estate as the former may spare to settle upon his only Son? Surely, Sir, no Man in Reason can suppose any such Thing; the latter has his younger Children not only to maintain but to provide for,



for, and therefore neither he nor his eldest Son can live in such Grandeur, as the former and his only Son may do. This is the very Case before us: His present Majesty has but 800000*l.* a Year Estate, the late King had the same, if we add to his late Majesty's settled Revenue, the several additional Grants that were occasionally made to the Civil List in his Reign. His late Majesty had but one only Son, his present Majesty, to our Comfort and Happiness, has several Children; and therefore it is not to be supposed that the present King, or the present *Prince of Wales*, can live in such Grandeur, as the late King, and the present, whilst *Prince of Wales*, were able to do, unless the Parliament should think fit to increase the Estate of the Crown by a new additional Grant to the Civil List Revenue.

I shall take no Notice, Sir, of the Insinuations that were made against the Management of the Civil List Revenue in the late Reign, or the Method of settling it in this. I do not think they any Way relate to the present Debate. The Management in the late Reign, might, if necessary, be easily accounted for; and the Method of settling the Civil List Revenue in this Reign, hardly deserves the Name of an Improvement. But now after having shewn that we have not properly any Right to present such an Address as is proposed; that we ought not either in Wisdom, or Policy, or even common Decency to present such an Address, I must beg, I must intreat of Gentlemen to consider what they are about. Gentlemen may call it, if they please, offering our Advice to our Sovereign; but it is really bringing his Majesty and his eldest Son as Plaintiff and Defendant before us. In this Light it will be look'd on by every Man without Doors. It is stating ourselves as the higher Power, and bringing his *Royal High-*

*ness* to sue for Justice before us: Our agreeing to the Question, would be a Determining that his Majesty had done Injustice to his eldest Son: It would be giving a Victory to the Son over the Father, which might prove, the Lord have Mercy on us, the Destruction of both. No Man can patiently bear an Inquiry into his Family Affairs; no Father can easily forgive a Son for appealing to a higher Power: For God-sake, let us stop in Time this breaching Gap, which may make Way for an Inundation to drown us all. Our agreeing to such a Question might occasion a perpetual Breach, an *Immedicabile Vulnus*, tho' not, I hope, *Ense recidendum*. I hope the Wisdom of this House will timeously prevent any Amputation.

The Question now before us, Sir, is of a most dangerous Nature, it may be the Occasion of such fatal Consequences to the Royal Family and to the whole Kingdom, that I must think, the original Authors and Contrivers of it can be no Friends to either. I am far from suspecting any Gentleman of this House, or any Member of either House of Parliament. It is not possible for me to suppose that either of them could have been the original Author or Contriver of such a Question; and I am sure no Gentleman of either House would have attempted to have brought such a Question into Parliament, if he had viewed it in the same Light as I do. We may remember, Sir, the fatal Division that happened between his late Majesty, and his present Majesty when *Prince of Wales*: We may remember to what a Height that fatal Division was carried. The *Prince of Wales*, the eldest, the only Son of the King, and Heir Apparent to the Crown, was turned out of the Royal Palace, was excluded from every one of the Royal Palaces, and was obliged to live like a private Nobleman, in a private

private House, and without any Guards, or other Ensigns of Royalty. Nay, his very Servants were tempted and hired to forsake him, and were even threatned and bullied if they refused; yet it cannot be said that the Son was ever guilty of any undutiful Behaviour, or that the Father was deficient in natural Affection. To what then could this terrible Division be owing? It could be owing to nothing but little malicious Slanderers and Tale-Bearers, who, for their own private Ends, stirred up a Division in the Royal Family: But it is well known they were all Foreigners who were the original Authors of it: We know there was not a *British* Subject had the least Hand in it. However, be they who they will, it is certain they could be no real Friends either to the Father or the Son, or to any of the Royal Family.

I am surprized, Sir, to hear it now so much insisted on, that the Heir Apparent or Presumptive of the Crown has a Right to have a distinct and independent Provision settled upon him. I remember a Time when this Doctrine was far from being admitted as one of the Maxims of our Constitution. I remember a Time when the present Royal Family, who were then the presumptive Heirs of the Crown by Act of Parliament, were so far from being allowed a distinct and independent Settlement, that they had no Allowance at all: Nay even when the Question was moved, the Parliament would not so much as give any of them Leave to come and reside in the Kingdom. The Maxim now insisted on was therefore very far from being thought a Maxim at that Time, and I should think it very strange, if those who were then so regardless of the Presumptive Heir of the Crown, should now shew themselves so careful of the Apparent Heir, as to do an In-

jury to the King upon the Throne, for the Sake of providing a very large independent Settlement for the Apparent Heir.

I am likewise surprized, Sir, to hear the Term, Emancipation, made use of in this Debate. In this Kingdom to talk of the Son's being emancipated by Marriage out of the Family of his Father, is certainly not a proper and just Way of Speaking. In those Countries where the Term Emancipation was first made use of, the Son was in some Manner the Slave of his Father. In those Countries Fathers had at first even a Power of Life and Death over their Children, and a Right to every Thing the Son could acquire either by his own Industry, or by Gift, or otherwise; nor was the Son freed from this paternal Power by Marriage: The only Way of freeing him was by a solemn Act of the Father, an Edict of the Prince, or a Decree of the Magistrate; and the Freeing of the Son from the paternal Power by either of these Ways was called Emancipation. But in this Kingdom we can have no such Term because the Father has not properly any Power over his Children; a Son after he comes of Age has no further Dependence upon his Father, than what proceeds from filial Affection and Duty, and this continues after his Marriage the same it was before; it is a Dependence, which never can, nor ever ought to be taken away: It is a Dependence which, I am sure, no Member of this House would endeavour to diminish; for whoever endeavours to diminish it can have no true Regard either for the Son or the Father.

But, Sir, I must confess, I am no way surprized to find that those who were some Time ago for incroaching upon the King's Prerogative with respect to the Officers of his Army, should now be for incroaching upon his paternal Power with respect to the



the providing in whatever Manner he may think most proper for his own Children. I am persuaded neither of these Attempts proceeded from any real Disaffection to his Majesty, or his illustrious Family: I believe both proceeded from mistaken Notions of Liberty, or from an erroneous Idea of our Constitution; but I hope those Gentlemen will consider, that what they now propose is really in some Manner, as I have said, accusing his Majesty of Injustice towards his eldest Son. It will be so look'd on by the whole Nation. This will of course very much lessen the Esteem the People have, and ought to have for his Majesty; and will certainly make many of them suppose he is no longer fit to rule over us. The Consequences of such an Opinion may be extremely fatal. For my own Part, if I were of a different Nation, and should hear that such a Question as this had been brought into the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and carried against the Father, I should expect to hear, by the next Post, that the same Parliament had deposed the Father, and had set the Crown upon the Head of the Son. This is a Consequence which, I am sure, the Son would be far from desiring to see, it is a Consequence which I am convinced no Gentleman in this House designs; but as it is a Consequence which I think sooner or later might be justly apprehended from this Question's being carried in the Affirmative, therefore I thought myself obliged to rise up and give my Reasons for being against it; and now that I have done so, whatever may happen to be the Fate of the Question, I am sure I shall sleep this Night much sounder in my Bed, and with a safer Conscience, than I could have done, if I had given only a bare Negative to a Question in which I think the Happiness of my King, the Happiness of the Royal Family, and the Happiness of my Country so deeply concerned.

To conclude, Sir, as the Hon. Gentleman who moved you this Question, has told us that several Arguments of great Dignity and Weight might be made use of against it, I have and shall always have so great a Deference for that Hon. Gentleman's Opinion, that I shall, upon all Occasions, be extremely cautious of giving my Assent to any Question against which he thinks any Argument of Dignity and Weight may be made use of. 'Tis true, he endeavoured to evade those Arguments by making some sort of Answer to each; but those Answers will, from what I have already said, appear, I think, to be very insufficient, so that the Arguments he made use of against his own Motion must now stand in their full Force. In all Questions, even where the Prerogative is concerned, which relate to Affairs of a publick Nature, the Parliament may interpose, but in those which relate only to the Royal Family, the Parliament can have no Concern: Even his Majesty's Ministers cannot properly or prudently intermeddle, unless specially called upon. As for the Parliament's resuming any Grant, when the Cause of granting ceases, it can have nothing to do in the present Debate; for there is no Pretence for saying that any one of the Causes for granting the present Civil List Revenue has ceased. And as to the Amount of the Civil List Revenue, and the Manner in which it is established, or the Uses for which it ought to be applied, I am surprized to hear any Objections made to the former, or any Attempt made for directing the latter, since at the Time of granting, as I am told, it was unanimously agreed to in one House, and with but one contradictory Vote in the other; and I do not hear that in either House there was the least Mention made of the Uses to which the Whole, or any Part, ought to be applied. In short, Sir, there was

never any Thing happened in Parliament, gave me so great a Concern as the hearing of this Motion made. The very making of such a Motion may be attended with cruel Consequences; but if it should be agreed to, after having used my utmost Endeavours to prevent it, I shall pray to God to avert those Judgments which may be brought upon the

whole Nation by our agreeing to such a Motion. This I take to be my next indispensable Duty; but I hope the Success of my Endeavours will prevent such a melancholy Occasion for my Prayers.

A N. B. *This Journal to be continued in our next, in which will be the Arguments made use of by Way of Reply in this remarkable Debate.*

### *A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.*

*Weekly Miscellany, July 1. N<sup>o</sup> 236.*

*Mirth and Chearfulness consistent with Religion.*

THERE are in every Thing, *Extremes*; and we are very apt to run into one or other of them. Religion has suffered very much by this Proneness to carry any Notion too far. The *Gloomy* and *Morose* dress up Religion in the Habit of their own melancholy or sour Temper, which has given Rise to *superstitious* and *rigid* Doctrines and Practices; the *Gay* and *Sprightly*, are as forward to mould Religion to their own Genius, and to fancy they are acting agreeably to the Intention of their Maker, whenever they are indulging their Inclinations towards Mirth and Pleasantry. The former think it a Sin to take any Pleasure, and the latter seem to imagine that we come into the World for *nothing else*.

A Person indeed, who is conscious to himself of *notorious* Offences against God, or of an *irreligious* Habit of Life, has no Opportunity for Chearfulness, while he ought to be confessing his own Wickedness and Folly, and labouring to reform his Nature, by getting rid of old, stubborn Habits, and introducing new ones. A State of *Repentance* must, in the Nature of Things, be a State of *Sorrow* and *Uneasiness*; and the

Business of *Amendment* being a continual Opposition to our Inclinations and Dispositions, it is impossible we can reasonably be in a Humour to be very chearful till the Difficulties are over, and we have more Reason to be satisfied with our own Conduct, and to think ourselves in the Favour of God. But I would now speak of those who have the Testimony of their Conscience, that, in the *general* Tenour of their Lives, they honestly endeavour to know and do their Duty. And who can have so much Reason to be merry, as one who has Reason to think that God is his Friend, and that he is intitled to eternal Happiness? Is not an uniform Habit of Religion the most pleasant Thing in Nature? And while we are naturally and rationally pleased with our Conduct, and full of joyful Expectations, is not this a proper Fund of perpetual Chearfulness?

Besides, the very *Inclination* to Mirth, is a plain Indication that Providence intended that we *should* be merry, as Hunger and Thirst shew that it is lawful, because natural, to eat and drink. Our animal Spirits, our Sprightliness of Constitution, our Aptness for Wit and Pleasantry, were not given us by a good and bountiful God, only that we should be at the Trouble and Uneasiness of denying ourselves all Indulgence of them, but for our Com-



Comfort in Life, to sweeten and enliven it, and render ourselves more agreeable to one another. But then our Mirth and Chearfulness like our Passions, are liable to Excess, and must be under the watchful Restraint of Reason. They are apt to degenerate into Levity, and by being too often, or too long indulged at any one Time, to beget an Inaptness for the Duties of Religion and common Life, to throw the Mind off its Guard, and to betray us frequently into Indiscretions, often into Vices. Our Mirth, like all other Diversions, was designed by way of Refreshment, or Relaxation of the Mind; by unbending it and giving it Time to recover and recruit itself, after it had been a sufficient Time employed in a serious Way.

The Whole in short is this: Without Mirth and Chearfulness we should sink into Superstition and Dejection; if not into Despair; but our Mirth must not be too frequent, nor too long at one Time, for then it will destroy the true Frame of Mind, and interrupt the proper Business of a religious and rational Creature in this Life. The old Proverb is a very significant one, *Be merry and wise*.

London Journal, July 2. N<sup>o</sup> 937.

*Of the Mixture of Good and Evil.*

IT is the Nature of rich Soils, that they not only multiply Grain, but Weeds; and Experience teaches us, that where Things the most excellent are found, there also we may find Things the most noxious. Those who have visited the Indies, know that where they collect Cargoes of the richest Drugs, and most noble Medicines, there the Natives are most skilled in poisoning, and are so perfectly well versed in the various Efficacies of their detestable Ingredients, that they assign Death a Time, and tho' they are sure to destroy, do it leisurely, and

with Variety of Torments. But these Things are Accidents, and the Places where they are found, will not appear less excellent on this Account in the Eye of a wise Man; he will make it his Business to profit by their good Things, and to provide against the bad; he will impute the Mixture to the Laws of Nature, and be thankful to Providence for Reason, which enables him to distinguish and make a right Use of both.

It is the same Thing with respect to the Moral World; where-ever the greatest and most sublime Virtues are required, there the blackest and most detestable Vices will also be found, tho' in the old Masquerade of Wolves in Sheep's Cloathing: There are Pettifoggers in Law, Quacks in Physick, and Hereticks among Divines, who all appear to be Sages, and are in high Esteem with every Body, except him who can penetrate their bad Qualities. In these, and in all other Professions, it is the Desire of excelling in a laudable Science, and Ambition of exalting the Talents received from Nature as far as they can be carried, and a glorious Inclination to contribute as far as their Faculties will give them leave, to the Good of Mankind, which induces wise and honest Men to push for Eminence, and to seek to render themselves conspicuous by their Labours.

To repine at this Situation of Things, is either silly or impious; silly, if we comprehend not its Reason; and impious, if we imagine that the Laws of Nature want our Help. He who best knew this World, and those who inhabit it, confirmed the Notions I have been laying down, by the Parable of the Tares and the Wheat, which were suffered to grow together till the Harvest, and then were separated, in order to their being properly dealt with. In the Economy of Nature, all Things have their Uses, and particular Evils are

are by the Hand of Providence made to promote general Good.

But it is clear, from a strict Contemplation of Causes and Effects, That *Virtue is invulnerable*, and that *Vice destroys itself*; that the Man of Honour is *always* safe, and his Opposite *never* so; that to *love Virtue*, and *follow Truth*, is the best Policy in the World; or, in the Words of an inspired Writer, *What Man is he that desireth Life, and loveth many Days, that he may see Good? Keep thy Tongue from Evil, and thy Lips from speaking Guile.*

*Grubstreet Journal, N° 392.*

*Horn-Book-Lane, June 25, 1737.*

Gentlemen,

**T**HO' *And per se* And be a near Relation of mine, yet I shall not scruple to give you his true Character. He is then, you must know, a *fusty old Bachelor*, prejudiced against Matrimony, only because he don't know how to begin a Courtship; and he has been guilty of Partiality in the highest Degree, in his unfair Representation of our Proceedings at the Convention of the Members of the Alphabet. (See p. 322.) He has falsely affirm'd, that *we* married Men (tho' he chose indeed not to mention *my* Name) hung down our Heads, and had nothing to say for our selves: But the Case was so far from being so, that we really had the best Side of the Dispute, and each deliver'd his Opinion in our Turns to the following Purpose.

P was very *positive*, that the Bachelors were all Fools.

Q *questioned*, whether the matter of Fact about the Man's hanging himself were true.

R *resolved* to enquire further into it.

S *smiled* and *said*, that he *supposed* the Man *suspected* some old Bachelor to have been too great with his Wife.

T *talked* a great while in Vindication of the Phrase *tuck'd himself up*.

U *undertook* to prove, that a married Man lived, generally speaking, happier than a Bachelor.

W *wished* that the Accident had never happen'd; and said, it *would* be *worse* for some of the Butchers if the Man should die.

X *excused* himself from talking much, being somewhat out of order.

Y *yielded* so far, that the Man ought not to have hang'd himself.

Z was very *zealous* in defence of Matrimony.

You will easily guess by my Name, what I said, when I tell you that I am,

Your humble Servant,  
ET CAETERA.

*Common Sense, July 2. N° 22.*

*A Letter from an Officer of the Army.*

S I R,

**T**HO' I am by Profession a Soldier, I am not ashamed to own that I can both Read and Write. I have made it a Rule to live always in Quarters, for I look upon it as my Duty to accompany those brave Fellows I have the Honour to command; tho' we have several Officers who think me an old-fashion'd Fellow, for having such vulgar Notions of Duty; they are of Opinion, that an Officer has nothing to do but to receive his Pay punctually, and spend it where he can divert himself most agreeably, or where he can best make his Court for farther Preferment. These are a Kind of Officers that are thrust in upon us, by what is call'd a P—m—y Interest; a military Term invented since the last War.

But to come to my present Purpose, As I have liv'd several Years remote from London, and can know nothing of what passes with you, except by common Fame, which is much given to Lying; or by the com-



common News-Papers, which I ye more than Fame with both her Trumpets; I shou'd be glad to be inform'd of the Truth of a very odd Report lately come down to us, viz. that several military Officers, of a considerable Rank in the Army, have been lately treated in such a Manner, as a Footman, of any Spirit, would scarce take from a Man who paid him his Wages.

In short, it is reported here, that a certain Person, puff'd up with Pride to the Size of a *Colossus*, shou'd tell several of them to their Faces, that they were no better than a Parcel of Scavengers kept to do his dirty Work; and that if the best of them should refuse any Drudgery he should think fit to lay upon them, he would send them *faire f—*, or Words that signified the same Thing.

If it should prove to be true, you would oblige a great many old Soldiers, in letting us know what was the Consequence of it; what Number of Cudgels was broke cross his Shoulders, and what particular Correction every one of the Persons, so insulted, thought fit to give him.

As to me, who began my Trade under the Victorious Duke of *Marlborough*, it is so amazing to hear that Officers should be talk'd to in such a Style, that I think it would be a proper Question to ask, whether the Man's Head was not turned, and whether he has not been sent to *Bedlam*?

When I first went into the Army, I carried a Pair of Colours. In two Campaigns I was made a Lieutenant, and in two more commanded a Company of Foot. In this Time I was present in three Battles and six Sieges, and rose by having the good Fortune to survive many a braver Man, who fell by my Side.

As soon as the Peace was concluded, the whole Army was disbanded, and I was put upon Half-Pay. I was content to be so, since it was for

the Publick Good; for when I engaged in that Way of Life, my Notion was, that I was to serve my Country, not to be an useless Burthen upon it.

In my several Advances, the only Enquiry was, how I had behav'd, and whether the Post I pretended to was my Right? But I should have as much expected to have been ask'd if I was Circumcised, as what P—l—m—y Interest I had.

I remember the Time when the Profession of a Soldier was the most honour'd of any in the Nation. But Things are strangely alter'd since the Days of *Blenheim* and *Ramellies*. The People are chang'd in Town, but much more in the Country, with Respect to us. I am told, that among the People of Fashion indeed, a general Officer is still admitted; that is to say, when the Company is not ingaged with some great Man, such as an *Italian* Fidler or Singer; but with us in the Country it is much worse, for the better Sort will not converse with us at all, and the inferior People look upon us as their Enemies.

I have been examining into the Causes of this Change. I believe it is one of the unavoidable Consequences of a long Peace, that the Soldiers (if they do not take Care) must fall into Contempt. In other Parts of Life it is natural to despise those who do not understand the Trade they profess. We must expect the same Fate: It is the Fatigues and Dangers of the Profession that adorn the Soldier with the Honour; it is being accustom'd frequently to expose his Life, that makes him despise those sordid Ways by which other Men rise in the World; but a long State of Inactivity, is apt to make the Soldier and his Arms both grow rusty; nay, which is worse, he often contracts little Meanneffes of Mind; he has no more that frank generous Heart, and that open easy Behaviour he

he had. If this be the Case of the Man who only lies by for a while, I am afraid it is much worse with him who never was acquainted with any Thing of Service beyond receiving the Pay.

I believe I may say, that not One in Twenty of our Officers ever knew any Service, except that at *Reviews*. If you were to talk of a Siege, and to mention Counterscarps, and Glacis, and cover'd Ways, some of them are so delicate, the very Terms wou'd choak them. You will say, it is not their Faults that they have not been put upon Service; but what I can't help observing, is, that the Notion that they are never to be employ'd against an Enemy, has given them other Views, and other Sentiments; nay, has given their Minds, and their very Persons, a different Turn. You find it out immediately in their Conversation; instead of entertaining each other with military Actions, you hear who will get a Company, or be made a Lieutenant-Colonel, if his Kinsman carries such an Election. I am deaf with hearing of Bribery, and the Management of Elections; I can't deny, but it is most natural for Men to talk of those Actions by which they expect to rise.

I am sorry to say it, there are some Officers who never desire to make a Campaign, except against the Smugglers; some who wou'd be much better pleas'd to watch all Night for a Seizure of Tea or Brandy, than to march into Trenches, where there is nothing to be got but Honour and broken Bones; and I do assure you, they had much rather be commanded by a Custom-House Officer, than Prince *Eugene* or the Duke of *Marlborough*; but I would not have you think that we are all such; no, Sir, there are some amongst us who retain a little of the ancient Spirit, and are stung to the Quick to be put upon any ignominious Service.

But, Sir, I must return to the Insult I mention'd before; I hope you will let us know (in Case there be any Thing in it) whether those who received it, have had the Assurance to shew their Faces since. If they come into a Coffee, or Chocolate House, does any Body speak to them? — If they are met in the Streets, or the Park, does any Gentleman take off his Hat to one of them? — Will a Lady give her Hand to be led out of the Opera, or Play, or receive a Compliment, from such pitiful Fellows? I remember the Time, that no Gentleman in the Army would have rolled upon Duty with such pitiful Officers.

If we are kept standing to defend our Country from Invasions, and I hope, Sir, we are not kept for any other Use, I ask you, What Security a Nation can depend upon, in an Army commanded by Officers who have lost all Sense of Honour? I must tell you farther, Sir, that nothing great has ever been done in Armies, but where the private Men have had a good Opinion of those who commanded them; but I leave you to judge what Opinion the Soldiers must conceive of Officers, whom, they hear, have been treated like Scoundrels.

What is become of all those brave Officers that carried the Reputation of this Nation so high under our glorious *Q. Anne*? Are they all dead, and is their Spirit dead with them? The first Regiment in which I serv'd, was commanded by a Colonel, who was as elegant in his Manners, as if he had been bred up in the politest Court in *Europe*, with the Bravery of an old *Roman*. I have often seen him at the Mouth of the Enemies Cannon, at the very Time that some, who now give themselves great Airs, were stealing the publick Money by little fraudulent Contracts at Home. This great Man, I am told,



told, has quitted the Service. Is he ashamed to be seen amongst us? I am sure he'll do no dirty Work; but if Officers will take such Treatment, I suppose no Man will serve amongst us, that has the Courage to snuff a Candle.

But there is one Thing I hear with Pleasure, and that is, that there was one Officer who took a proper Occasion, in a publick Place, to shew this insolent Fellow his Cane; this was right, for no Man of Honour wou'd lay his Hand to his Sword, much less draw his Sword upon a noted Poltroon. I wish I knew who this Officer was, I am persuaded he must have good Blood in him: I desire, Sir, you will let us know his Name, or his Title, if he be noble; and I promise you, that from henceforth, his Health shall be drank every Day

By your humble Servant,

FRANK FIRELOCK.

The Craftsman of this Day contains several Passages of Plays, which in a sneering Way he says ought to be left out in all future Representations of them. For this Paper the Printer, &c. of the Craftsman were taken into Custody: So that we can give no farther Account of it.

Grubstreet Journal, July 7. N<sup>o</sup> 393.

Of the Growth of Popery.

Gentlemen,

THE Writer of this is a Protestant Member of the Church of England, as by Law established; and to say no more in the third Person, I am exceedingly glad to see Popery boldly attacked in any Shape. That great Industry is used to gain Proselytes to it here, and with equal Success, is too notorious. For Atheism, a scandalous Corruption of Manners, and an utter Depravation of common Faith and Humanity, are a sure Foundation on which to build that Superstructure. But you do not go to the Bottom, when you point out our Errors and Misconduct in those Circumstances only. Popery is a Religion derived neither from God nor Nature; and a national Disbelief of the one, or deserting the Dictates of the other, will hardly (without the Help of temporal Motives) carry us all those Lengths which we are required to go, in order to arrive at the Heights of it.

Therefore give me leave, Gentlemen, to ask you a few sober Questions, Why are Beads, Crucifixes, *Agnus Dei*s ('tis a Parliamentary Expression) sacriny Bells, and Popish Manuals, sold as openly and publicly as the Bible and Common-prayer Book? Why are so many private Popish Chapels (equal in Number to the several Priests) in *Soho*, *Bloomsbury*, *Hanover*, *Red-Lyon*, and *Golden-*

*Squares*, and in numberless other Places in and about this and other great Cities, suffered to remain? Who is it, that encourages, protects, and cherishes *Scotch* (I give them the upper Hand now) *Irish*, and *English Roman* Missionaries, daring to own their Religion and Want of publick Countenance, tho' presenting themselves under feigned and fictitious Names? If you answer these Questions, you will give the Publick a very needful Satisfaction: if not, you leave it under the melancholy Apprehensions, that the Body of the People are leagued against themselves and their Country; which (however bad they may be) is not the Case yet.

As I join in Opinion with you, about the Quakers, I shall give you a small Specimen of a notable Step, which the People of that Profession have taken towards the Propagation of Popery abroad; and as I have it from a Gentleman who has lived many Years in *Pennsylvania*, I confide in the Truth of it; let the Quakers deny it if they can. In the Town of *Philadelphia*, in that Colony, is a publick Popish Chapel, where that Religion has free and open Exercise, and in it all the superstitious Rites of that Church are as avowedly performed, as those of the Church of *England* are in the royal Chapel at *St. James's*. And this Chapel is not only open upon Fasts and Festivals, but is so all Day, and every Day in the Week, and exceeding'y frequented at all Hours, either for publick or private Devotion; tho' it is fullest (as my Friend observes) at those Times when the Meeting-House of the Men of *St. Omer's* is thinnest, and so *vice versa*. This Chapel, slightly built, and for a very good Reason, is but small at present, tho' there is much more Land purchased round it, for the same pious Purposes, than would contain *Westminster-Abbey*, and the Apartments, Offices, &c. thereunto belonging. That these are Truths (whatever Use you are pleased to make of them) you may, at any Time, be satisfied by any Trader or Gentleman who has been there within a few Years, (except he be a Quaker) at the *Carolina* and *Pennsylvania* Coffee-House, near the *Royal Exchange*.

Old Whig, July, 7. N<sup>o</sup> 122.

Causes of Superstition: Extracted from a late Author.

THE Causes of Superstition are as various as the Weaknesses and Fancies of Men; for they are indeed those very Weaknesses and Fancies. Whatever we perceive in our selves, and esteem a Perfection, that we naturally ascribe to any one, whom we would mightily extol and honour. Hence it follows, that according to the good or ill Qualities of Men, their Apprehensions of

a Deity will differ. The wise and good Man will naturally be led to attribute infinite Wisdom and perfect Goodness to his God. The ill-natured Man will be apt to make him a peevish cross-grain'd Being, that takes Pleasure in the Unhappiness and Uneasiness of his Dependents, and places his Glory in doing what he wills, and not in willing what is Good and Right; requiring the most unreasonable Service, and disdaining to let his Subjects enquire why he demands it: In short, a Being, who is a Master of Slaves, rather than a Governor of Subjects. The foolish vain Man will be apt to fancy that his Deity takes Pleasure in what he finds himself to be most delighted with. He is ravished with Flattery and fawning Addresses; and therefore he reckons the surest Way to please his God is by ceremonious Compliments and Cringes. As his own Vanity makes him delight in costly Apparel, with a glaring Equipage, and love to see himself surrounded with Pomp and Pageantry; so he thinks to gain his Deity's Favour by the like Trifles.

But then, in order to make these ill Qualities a sufficient Cause to produce all the Idolatries of Superstition, they must be accompanied with an uncommon Stupidity and Inattention of the Mind; which soon prevailed in the World, and depraved the Minds of Men to such a Degree, that they forgot not only all the true Notions of Divinity, but even of every Thing that was good and excellent; by which Means they became obnoxious to any Absurdities that came in their Way. When they had lost all the natural Notions of an infinite, immense Being, they devised innumerable Crowds of Deities, confined like themselves, and moving from Place to Place. These Gods they supposed to be in all Things like Men; lustful and quarrelsome; false and deceitful; full of Revenge, and inexorable to their Enemies.

The cunning and artful Part of Mankind, taking advantage of this Corruption, which the Stupidity and Inadvertency of the Multitude had introduced, improved mightily upon it, and imposed upon the World all the wildest Inconsistencies, which the Brain of Man could invent; and by that means moulded the Understandings of the Generality as they pleased; making them believe, that the Gods approved of every Thing they thought fit to dictate. Wherever the *Magus*, the *Augur*, or the *Druid* pleas'd to point, there they fell prostrate, and paid divine Honours.

Mankind is remarkably subject to two prevalent Frailties, which give an advantageous Handle to those, who govern them in their religious Concerns, to hold them fast under the Power of Superstition. The first is a vehement Desire to be indulged in their Vices and Irregularities. This blinds them to such a Degree, that they are ready to believe and do any Thing, which they think will stand

them in the Stead of Virtue, and save them the Expence of a good Life. By this Weakness they are powerfully governed: Their Masters indulge them in every Kind of Vice; and oblige them so vastly by these endearing Favours, that they may impose upon them any painful or ridiculous Duties and Incumbrances.

A The other Frailty is a strong Propensity of Mind towards every Thing that is Mysterious, Dark, and Incomprehensible, as well as to what is Marvellous and full of Surprise. This makes so many Men despise plain good Sense, and run after every Thing which they do not understand. A Religion that is intelligible, is to them no Religion at all; neither can they admire any Thing they can comprehend.

B Wherever Superstition has prevailed, the Managers have always taken Care to give the very Outside of it a dark and mysterious Appearance, to answer to the inward Gloominess which it casts over the Understanding. Their Oracles are delivered from horrid and obscure Recesses: Their Gods lie hid in the thick Shades of Groves, or in Temples where the Cheerfulness of the Light is not permitted to enter. Some Persons have fancied, that without these gloomy Structures Religion would soon decay; the Truth of the Matter is, that without them Superstition would speedily decline: For the Minds of Men would not be long awed by such an empty Phantom, without some visible Images of it to strike upon their Senses and terrify their Souls.

C I shall only add this one Remark, That as the Christian Religion is the best of all Religions; so Christian Superstition, which is the Corruption of it, is the worst of all Superstitions.

Weekly Miscellany, July 8. N<sup>o</sup> 237.

E THIS Paper is on the Frequency of *Self-Murders*, which the Writer imputes chiefly to the Increase of Infidelity; and concludes thus:

F Cannot therefore Reason of itself strike out right Principles as well as draw right Conclusions from them, for the Conduct of human Life? I answer in Fact that it has not done it, as appears from the Mistakes it has made in every Age, in relation to Life and Death. For, alas! after all, what is *Reason*, considered independent of *Revelation*? The Reason of every Man is to *him* Reason: And this admits of almost as great Variety as the Faces of Men. The Reason of *Socrates* told him, *God* could not be the Author of natural Evils: A just Conclusion from hence might be, that he was not pleased with them and consequently did not desire Men to suffer them, consequently they might refuse to suffer them, and if no other Way offered, they might go out of Life to avoid them. The Reason of *Cato* told him, that a great Man should



should die a thousand Deaths, rather than submit to Slavery; the Conclusion was, he must kill himself rather than yield to *Cæsar*. The *Indian Philosophers* thought Life no longer a Trust, than while it was serviceable to the Owner and others, and then infer'd, that in Sickness and old Age it was Wisdom and Virtue to quit it; in this Case they ascended a wooden Pile and were burn'd to Ashes; as one was before *Alexander*, and another in the Presence of *Augustus Cæsar*. Others have gone a Step further, directed by the same Premises, and concluded, what was a Benefit to themselves, must be so to others, and in consequence of this believed it their Duty to murder their Parents and nearest Relations, when in the Circumstances of Infirmary and Pain. A late Gentleman, who chose to drown himself, seemed to jump with these Men in the Conclusion, whatever were his Principles; for he used much Persuasion with his Mistress and natural Daughter to make the last Voyage with him, not to be Spectators, but Sharers of his Fate, as was justly apprehended. (See p. 274.) A considerable Sect among the Wise-ones avow'd a perfect Indifference in Nature, and gave no Preference to Truth above Falshood in Words, nor distinguish'd Right from Wrong in Actions: They might therefore refuse their Life to their Country's Safety, and the next Hour sacrifice it to their own Humour. O Reason, false, delusive, specious Name! What art thou, but Ignorance, Pride, Fancy, Whim and Chance? Since thou can'st draw out and confirm contradictory Rules of Action, and art what every Man happens or pleases to make thee!

Craftsman, July 9. N<sup>o</sup> 575.

#### Of the ARMY.

THE most plausible Argument for keeping up the present Number of Forces, in Times of Peace, hath always been, that it is not properly a *standing Army*, nor a *royal Army*, tho' the King hath the sole Command and Direction of it; but a *national* or *popular Army*, because it comes annually under the Consideration of *Parliament*, and is granted only from Year to Year. What Weight there is in this Argument, hath been formerly examined. But if it is the *People's Army*, in any Sense, it ought certainly to be employ'd for their Service who are at the whole Expence of maintaining it, and made as little burthensome to them as possible. For this Reason, both Officers and Soldiers ought not only to be kept under a strict Discipline in their Quarters, as well as in the Field, but all unnecessary Charges should be avoided.

I have often heard it observed, by Officers of Experience, that a very considerable Saving

might be made by a Reduction of our *Cavalry*, which is of the least Service abroad, and of much less at home; tho' vastly more burthensome to the People, upon whom they are quarter'd, as well as expensive to the Publick. This is more particularly true of what are commonly call'd *Horse*, in Contradistinction to *Dragoons*; tho' the latter, according to their present Establishment, are full as useful in every Respect as the former, notwithstanding the great Difference in their Pay. I shall say nothing of the King's *Body-Guard*, either *Horse* or *Foot*; because the extraordinary Charge of living in Town, and more costly Cloathing, may be thought a just Reason for making some Distinction between them (especially the *Subalterns*) and the marching Regiments.

As the chief Expence of our Army consists in the great Number of *Commission* and *Non-Commission Officers*, the most effectual Method of relieving us, would be to break whole Corps, or Regiments, if it should be ever thought proper to make any Reduction; but having very little Hopes of such Relief at present, it is in the Power of our Superiors to give us some Ease another Way; I mean by regularly applying to the publick Use the Profits of all vacant *Commissions* and *military Governments*, which it may be thought proper, not to be fill'd up, for any considerable Time. This, I am sure, is highly reasonable; for since the People are at the whole Expence of the Army, without having any Share in the Command, or Disposition of it, all Deductions from the general Charge ought to be refunded and apply'd to their Use. An Account of the Savings, upon this Head, was call'd for some Years ago in *Parliament*; and tho' it was not granted, at that Time, we can make no Doubt that the Publick will have a particular Account, next Session, of the Profits accruing from the great *Commissions* and other *military Employments*, which have been so long kept vacant.

In former Reigns, when *Prerogative* and *arbitrary Power* prevail'd, it was a common Practice for our Princes to keep the richest *Bishopricks* vacant for several Years, and sink the Revenues of them in their own Coffers. This was the Subject of frequent Complaints, both in *Parliament* and out of it, which at last put a Stop to that iniquitous Practice; and the same Reasons will hold as strongly in the other Case; for a *Diocese*, without a *Bishop*, is not a more absurd Thing than a *Regiment* without a *Colonel*, or a *Garrison* without a *Governor*; and if it should be said that an inferior Officer is able to supply their Places, especially in Times of Peace, what Occasion is there for such expensive Commands; or, at least, why should not the Publick have the Benefit of all Savings to be made, whilst they continue vacant?

B b b 2

I could mention several other *Savings*, which might be made by a proper Regulation of the *Army*, even without any *Reduction*; but I shall proceed at present to another Consideration, which affects the *Officers* themselves, as well as the *People*.

It hath been formerly urged, that we have nothing to apprehend from the present *Army*, because there are so many *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen of Fortune* in it, who will never sacrifice the *Liberties* of their *Country*, in which their own *Estates* are so nearly concern'd, for the *Sake* of a temporary *Commission*. Time, indeed, hath verifi'd the *Truth* of this Observation, in some Measure, by the glorious Conduct of several great *Officers*, who have given us the most convincing Testimony that they prefer the publick Good to their own private Interest. But if the *Maxim* lately advanced, That he must be a pitiful Fellow of a Minister, who will suffer any Person to continue in Employment, if he presumes to oppose or censure any of his Measures; if this *Maxim*, I say, should be once establish'd, the whole Force of the Argument before mention'd, whatever there is in it, will fall to the Ground; for this is a publick Declaration that all military *Officers*, as well as others, are only *Creatures* of the Minister, for the Time being.

There is a Passage in *Rapin's History of England*, concerning the Emperor *Commodus*, that, I believe, the Reader will be pleas'd with a Citation of. *Commodus* was not only a very bad Prince, but affected the Character of a *Gladiator*, dress'd himself up in the *Skins of wild Beasts* to make himself look terrible, and was properly what we call, in modern Language, a *Martinet*. The Passage I am now going to quote from *Rapin* relates to the Government of *Britain*, in his Reign.

"In the Reign of *Commodus*, the *Caledonians* taking up Arms, cut in Pieces the *Roman Army*, commanded by an unexperienced General, and ravaged the Country in a terrible Manner. The whole Province was in Danger of being over-run, had not the Emperor sent over with all Speed *Ulpian Marcellus*, who in a very little Time put an End to this dangerous War. He observed that these Commotions and Inroads of the *Caledonians* were owing to Want of Discipline in the *Roman Army*, and therefore he set about to bring it to its antient Strictness, which he happily accomplish'd. But notwithstanding these and all his other Services, the Emperor ungratefully deprived him of his Government, and had like to have put him to Death. *Marcellus* was no sooner gone, but the *Army* began to mutiny; upon which *Perennius*, the Emperor's Favourite, broke or call'd home all the old Officers,

putting in their Places such as were devoted to himself. The *Army*, exasperated the more at this, sent a Detachment of 1000 Men to accuse him before the Emperor, of treasonable Practices. *Commodus*, having been jealous of him for some Time, deliver'd him up to the *Soldiers*, who executed him upon the Spot."

If the *Maxim* abovemention'd should prevail, those *Officers*, who shall be Members of either House of Parliament, will be in a worse Condition than the rest; unless they should be resolv'd to sacrifice every Thing to their Interest and Preferment; for voting against an arbitrary Minister, in any single Point, or only absenting from their Duty, will be represented in a much stronger Manner than any other Act of Disobedience, which they can be guilty of without Doors. They will be regularly summon'd, upon all great Points, by the Minister's Aid de Camps, and no Excuses of Illness, or Business, will be able to save them from the Effects of his Revenge.

I have taken Notice more than once, for the Honour of *K. William*, that when his Ministers press'd him to discharge *Sir George Rooke*, for voting against some of their Measures in Parliament, the King wisely ask'd them, whether they had any Thing to object against him as an Admiral; and being dumb-founded upon this Head, he told them that he would never turn out a brave old Officer, for his Conduct in Parliament, which was a quite different Duty, and ought to be executed, according to every Man's Conscience, without the Imputation of being disaffected.

Towards the latter End of *Q. Anne's* Reign, when she had intirely changed her Ministry, and displaced her victorious General, the Duke of *Marlborough*, it cannot be forgot that three great Officers were turn'd out of their Commissions, for expressing their Affection for their old General, in a Manner, which gave great Offence to the Court; but, if I am not misinform'd, they had all Sums of Money granted them, in Lieu of their Commissions.

Upon the Queen's Death, several other Officers, who were suppos'd to be in a different Interest from the Government, were likewise cashier'd; but I am told that even they were order'd to sell, or had Money given them for their Commissions.

I shall not here enter into the Dispute, whether any Employments, civil or military, (to say nothing of ecclesiastical ones) ought to be bought, or sold; but if any Man is allow'd to lay out a great Sum of Money in buying, he ought certainly to be allow'd to sell, unless he hath forfeited all Pretensions to it by his ill Behaviour in the Post, which he enjoy'd,



How this Maxim may affect the lower Officers is very obvious; for if Persons, who were either born, created, or have succeeded to the *biggest Titles*, and of the most eminent Affection to the *Government*, should be discharged, for only offending *such an arbitrary Minister*; how can those, of *inferior Degree*, expect to escape; much less to be promoted, according to their Rank, unless they have *some other Qualification* to recommend them, besides their *Services in the Army*?—But the Wickedness, Absurdity, and Folly of what is call'd a *P—l—m—y Interest*, upon this Account, is so well expos'd in *Common Sense* of last Saturday, (p. 370.) that I shall only add an Observation or two upon it.

If the Practice of turning out *military Officers*, without any other Reason than doing their Duty in *Parliament*, should be establish'd; they ought either to be restrain'd from sitting there, or to have such an *Independency* as becomes *Members of Parliament*. This is not only agreeable to the Nature of our *Constitution*, but would be of great Advantage to the *old Officers*, whose Services ought to be their only Recommendation, in their *military Capacity*; for if any Thing else is to be consider'd, they must either forfeit their Honour as *Soldiers*, and cast off all Regard for their Country as *Englishmen*, or lose the Reward of their *past Services*, and the Hopes of all *future Preferment*.

In short, if this *Doctrine* should ever be put completely in Execution, I am ready to agree with the *ministerial Writers* that our *present Army* is, in the strictest Sense, a *P—m—y Army*, tho' not a *National one*.

*Common Sense*, July 9. N° 23.

# OF FRIENDSHIP.

W Hovever shall confound Friendship with that Correspondence which Business, or common Civility have established, will fall into a great Error; these are no more than an Exchange of Compliments and Visits, a Kind of Commerce of Sound and Grimace.

Friendship is a Union of Hearts by the Means of Virtue and Merit, confirm'd by a certain Resemblance and Conformity of Manners. A brilliant Wit, solid and agreeable Talents, may gain upon our Esteem, but they have no Right to our Friendship, unless they are accompanied with Virtue. We ought to distinguish that which pleases now and then, from that which will please for ever.

We must behave with Gentleness and Politeness to those with whom we are to live, because, we cannot have too many People to wish us well; but we are not to take the Measures of a lasting Friendship with any

Man, except with one who has a generous noble Mind, as well as a sound Judgment.

Caution and Management are necessary in the Choice of our Friends; and we must not deliver ourselves up, upon a slight Acquaintance. Friendships suddenly form'd, commonly end as soon as they are begun.

A One of the chief Obligations of Friendship, is, to communicate some secret Charm to every Thing that happens in the Life of a Friend, whether good or bad; something that may lessen the Sense of the bad, and raise the Sense of the Good; so that no Misfortune may be insupportable, nor any Pleasure may be lost to him.

B The Duties of Friendship are not confined to this alone; it consists also in setting us right in our Notions, in correcting our false Steps, in favouring our Enterprizes, in making us moderate in our Successes, and in supporting us in Adversity.

C We must excuse the Faults of our Friends; for to expect that our Friends shall have no Faults, is as much as to resolve to love Nobody.

If the Reputation of our Friends is attack'd in their Absence, we must ingage in their Defence. If they are present, we must second them with Prudence; and, in private, we ought to have the Courage to reprehend them for their Faults.

D Politicians have laid it down as a Rule, that we should love in such a Manner, as if we were one Day to hate; and hate, as if we were one Day to love: I think this Maxim is very good with Respect to Hatred, but that it cannot be applied to true Friendship: It is a Conduct that can be follow'd only in that Kind of Friendship, which Chance, some trifling Pleasures, common Interest, or some accidental Liking happen to form.

E Amongst true Friends there must be no such Thing as Distrust; there must be no Secrets, except those which have been confided to you by a third Person; which is a sacred Trust you are not to make use of upon any Occasion whatsoever.

F Let the Ties of Friendship be never so strict, yet they have their Bounds, and they must be subservient to three principal Duties. We are all born subject to certain Obligations; we owe a Duty to God, to our Country, and last of all to our Family.

G These several Duties have their different Degrees; those of Friendship are in the last Rank. As Creatures, we belong to our great Creator; as Subjects, to the State; and as Men, to our Family. We are born Creatures, Subjects, and Kinsmen; but we become Friends. We come into the World, charg'd with these first Debts, which we are oblig'd to pay; preferable to those which we contract by our own Choice.

There are Accidents not to be foreseen, which

which often break Friendship. In this Case, we must take Care of being too easy in listening to bad Suggestions, too ready to believe, and too rigorous to condemn. Reason and Justice forbid us to condemn any Person without hearing; by a much stronger Reason, Common Sense and Humanity exact it of us, in the Case of a Friend. We should, on the contrary, with great Calmness examine into the Truth, and, above all, avoid making use of any severe Terms in coming to an *Eclaircissement*; there are some who, for want of this Discretion alone, have given Wounds to the Heart of a Friend, which are never to be cured.

If, after all, one should be under an indispensable Necessity of breaking off intirely, there are Measures to be kept even in Case of a Rupture. There is a Respect to be paid to past Friendship, at the Time that it is no more. All Noise and Eclat must particularly be avoided, and we ought to take special Care that this Rupture is neither to be begun nor followed by Passion. Above all, we are not to discover former Secrets. The Mysteries of ancient Friendship must never be profaned. We owe this Regard to ourselves.

To conclude, Happy is he who can find a true Friend, and happy is he who has the Qualities necessary to make a Friend!

Fog's Journal, N<sup>o</sup> 5.

*The SPEECH of a noble Lord in the DEBATE on the Bill for restraining the Licentiousness of the STAGE.*

*My Lords,*

THE Bill now before your Lordships having pass'd the House of Commons with so much Precipitancy, as even to get the Start of one that deserved all the Respect which could be paid it, has set me on considering why so much Regard has been paid to this; why it has been pushed into the House at the Close of a Session, and pressed in so singular a Manner; but I confess, I am yet at a Loss to find out the great Occasion. My Lords, I apprehend it to be a Bill of a very extraordinary, a very dangerous Nature, and altho' it seems designed only as a Restraint on the Licentiousness of the Stage, I fear, it looks farther and tends to a Restraint on the Liberty of the Press, a Restraint even on Liberty itself. — I have gather'd from common Talk, while this Bill was moving in the House of Commons, that a Play was offer'd the Players, which if my Account was right, is truly of a most scandalous, a most flagitious Nature. What was the Effect? Why they not only refused to act it, but carried it to a certain Person in the Administration, as a sure Method to have it suppress'd. Could this be the Occasion of the Bill? Surely

no, the Caution of the Players could never occasion a Law to restrain them, it is an Argument in their Favour, and a material one, in my Opinion, against the Bill, and is to me a Proof that the Laws are not only sufficient to deter them from acting what they know would offend, but also to punish 'em in case they should venture to do it. — My Lords, I must own I have observed of late a remarkable Licentiousness in the Stage. There were two Plays acted last Winter that, one would have thought, should have given the greatest Offence, and yet were suffer'd without any Censure whatever; in one of these Plays the Author thought fit to represent Religion, Physick, and the Law, as inconsistent with Common Sense; the other was founded on a Story very unfit for a Theatrical Entertainment at this Time of Day, a Story so recent in the Minds of Englishmen, and of so solemn a Nature, that unless it be from the Pulpit, we ought not to be reminded of it. The Stage may want Regulation, the Stage may have it, and yet be kept within Bounds without a new Law for the Purpose. I am against this Bill, as an unnecessary, and as a dangerous one, and shall give your Lordships my Reasons for this Opinion. — My Lords, I observe a Power is to be lodged in the Hands of one Person only, to judge and determine the Offences made punishable by this Bill, a Power too great to be in the Hands of any one. — When I say this, I am sure I do not mean to give the least, the most distant Offence, to that noble Person who fills the Post of L — C — —, and whose natural Candour and Love of Justice, I know would not permit him to exercise that Power but with the greatest Justice and Humanity, and was it consistent with the Nature of Property, or were we sure that the Successors in that Office would always be Persons of such distinguished Qualities, I think such a Power could not be trusted in a safer Hand. — My Lords, one of the greatest Goods we can enjoy is Liberty; the best Things have Allays; Liberty has its Allay, Licentiousness is the Allay of Liberty, it is the Excrescence and the Ebullition of it. When I touch the one, it is with a fearful, with a trembling Hand, lest I should unwarily do a Violence to the other. Is a Play a Libel upon any One? The Law is sufficient to punish the Offender, and the Person in this Case has a singular Advantage, he can be at no Difficulty to prove who is the Publisher of it, the Player himself is the Publisher, and there can be no want of Evidence to convict him. — When we complain of the Licentiousness of the Stage, I fear we have more Reason to complain of bad Measures in our Policy, and a general Decay of Virtue and good Morals among us. Let the Censured mend their Actions, and Censure will retort upon the Censurer, the Ridiculer make only himself



himself ridiculous, and Odium will fall to the Ground. In the Roman Story there is an Instance applicable to the present Occasion: During the Triumvirate of Pompey, Crassus, and Sylla, one Diphilus a Poet had wrote a Play wherein Pompey was particularly marked out, (Pompey at that Time was as well known by the Name of Magnus as Pompey) and in a Speech of the Play where the bad Measures of the Time were exploded, it concluded with these Words, *Et miseria nostra tu es Magnus*, upon which the Audience gave a universal Clap of Applause and were so struck with the Wit and Force of the Expression, that Cicero says, they made the Actor repeat it a hundred Times. — What did Pompey? (who was present on this Occasion) Did he resent the Satyr or the People's Applause? No, his Conduct was wise and prudent, he reflected justly within himself that *some Actions* he had been guilty of had made him unpopular; from that Hour he began to alter his Measures, he regain'd by Degrees the People's Esteem, grew Popular again, and then neither feared their Wit, nor felt their Satyr. — My Lords, the Stage, preserved and kept up to its true Purpose, should, no doubt, only represent those Incidents in the Actions and Characters of Men as may tend to the Discouragement of Vice, and the promoting of Virtue, and good Life; nor does it vary from its Institution when it helps us to judge of the Vices and Follies of the Times; and tho' the Romans, at the Time I have mentioned, were declining in their Liberty, yet it is plain they had not then, lost the Use of it; but when the Stage is under Power and Control, such Instances are not to be met with. In the Life of that wonderful and excellent Genius Moliere, the Author tells us, that when his *Tartuffe* was acted, the Archbishop of Paris thought the Play reflected upon him, and fancied that Moliere had taken his Measure for one of the principal Characters. Upon this, the Archbishop goes to the King and makes heavy Complaints against Moliere, and tho' the Play was justly admired, as an excellent Piece, yet to please the Archbishop the King silenced the Actors, and forbid the Play. Moliere some Time after, in the Presence of the Prince de Conde, took Notice to him how hard his Fate was to be under the King's Displeasure for a Play that was founded upon the strictest Rules of Morality, Virtue, and Religion, when at the same Time Harlequin and his Italian Troop were suffered to act the most indecent Pieces imaginable, notoriously encouraging Vice and Immorality, and offensive to all Religion in the World; the Prince answer'd him very aptly, *I am not at all surprized at it, says he, for Harlequin only ridicules Religion in general, whereas you have ventured to ridicule the Prime Minister of it.* I must say freely, I am for no Power that

may exert itself in an arbitrary Manner, the Court is always for favouring its own Schemes, and is fond of making every Thing in its Power subservient to them; our Stage has been formerly made very useful in this Particular; in King Charles the Second's Time there was a Licenser at Court, which was the Practice then. Why, when we were out of Humour with Holland, Dryden the Laureat wrote his Play of the Cruelty of the Dutch at Amboyna. When the Affair of the Exclusion Bill was depending, he wrote his *Duke of Guise*. — When the Court took Offence at the City, (where there was some Property to preserve as well as to defend) the Plays represented the Citizens as a Parcel of gripping Usurers and designing Knaves, and, to make their Characters compleat, Cuckolds. The Cavaliers at that Time who were to be flattered, tho' the worst of Characters, were always very worthy honest Gentlemen; and the Dissenters, who were to be abused, were always Scoundrels and quaint mischievous Fellows. — Teague a (notorious Rogue that lived by Rapine and Plunder) was the fine Gentleman; and he that could not follow Teague in his Politicks was a sad Fellow, and capable of no Trust whatsoever. — In this Manner was the Stage managed under a Licenser. — And though I have the greatest Esteem for that noble Lord in whose Hands this Power at present is designed to fall, and whose Impartiality and Judgment I have the greatest Confidence in, yet sometimes a Leaning towards the Fashions of a Court is hard to be avoided, and as to Virtue and good Morals, that is not always the Place where they are to be found. My Lords, if it were necessary a Bill of this Kind should pass, I am of Opinion, the Method proposed in this, to restrain the Licentiousness complained of will not answer the Purpose; for if it does not extend to the Restraint of Printing; (which I hope it never will) it cannot produce that desired Effect. When my L— C— has marked a Play with his Refusal, may it not be printed? Will it not be printed with double the Advantage, when it shall be insinuated, that it was refused for having some Character or Strokes of Wit or Satyr in it, that were not suffered to come on the Stage? And will not the Printer set the Refusal in his Title-Page as a Mark of Value? Is it not natural to be fond of every Thing that is forbid, and will it not be more likely to have its Effect among the People, by this means, when the printed Play may cost but a Shilling, and the seeing it acted will cost 3 or 4? — Does not the Satyr remain in Print to be read and considered, when the Offence in acting is over and forgot? — I don't doubt but there are People who will set down to write a Play on purpose to have it refused, and that will be the only Merit belonging to it; for I must observe to your Lordships that, altho' it is very difficult

cult to write one that is fit to be *accepted*, yet it is easy enough to write one that is fit to be *refused*. The Players, I believe, are pretty sensible there are fewer guilty of the former than the latter. *Wit* is the *Property* of those who have it, and very often the *only Property* they have. — Thank God, *we*, my Lords, are better provided than to depend upon so precarious a Support. I must own, I am not for laying any particular Restraint upon *Wit*; but by this Bill, *Wit* is to be delivered out to the Publick by *Retail*, it is to be *Excised*, my Lords, and the *L—C—* is to have the Honour of being the *Gager*, the *Exciseman*, the *Judge*, and *Jury*; and the poor Author, who has not so much as a *worthy Commissioner* to appeal to, must patiently undergo the *Rummaging* of his Goods for fourteen Days together, before he can have them returned, and return'd how? Why, perhaps, with a *Prohibition* against the *Use* of them. — No Play was ever wrote but some of the Characters, Speeches, and Expressions, might be interpreted to point out some Person or another; it is impossible to write any Thing for the Stage that is not liable to the most *unthought* of Constructions, it is not to be *avoided*, and tho' it may have the *lawful Passport* to it, yet when it comes to be acted the People will make their *Applications*: And here I cannot help observing, what an *unthankful Office* it must prove to that noble Lord, who is to make the *Piece current*, when Reflections shall be fixed upon particular Persons, and be *authoriz'd* at the same Time under *his own Hand*. Such Accidents will be no little Uneasiness to that noble Person, whose great *Conduet* in Life is well known, *always* to avoid giving the *least Offence* to any one. — My Lords, from Laws of *this Nature* I suspect *very ill* Consequences, nor can I frame to myself any one good Argument or Reason for this Bill. It is an *Arrow* that does but glance upon the Stage; it gives its *Wound* at a Distance. — No Country ever lost its Liberty at once, 'tis by *Degrees* that *Work* is to be done, by *such Degrees* as creep insensibly upon you till 'tis too late to stop the *Mischief*; like the *shadowing* of a Colour, we may trace it from its *first Light* into its *deepest Dye*, but are not able to *distinguish* the several *Gradations* of it. — It is necessary, that the *Briars* and *Thorns* should be removed, before *Power* can clear itself for *Action*; but then we see it taking *long Strides over a Land*. — The Romans lost their Liberty by *restraining Licentiousness*; I hope *we* shall never do it at so dear a Rate, and yet I fear we are clearing the Way for those who may thank us hereafter for doing so much of the *Work* ready to their Hands. — Our *Laws*, I am well convinced, are already sufficient to punish *Licentiousness* in any Shape, and I can see no Reason for a new

one, that may be dangerous and, impartially, must be allowed to be unnecessary.

N. B. Tho' the foregoing Copy or Abstract of a Speech made by a noble Lord last Session, be very imperfect and erroneous, we have thought fit to give it a Place in this Month's Collection, because it has met with some Applause among those who had not the good Fortune to hear the Original. We were before furnished with a more regular and exact Abstract of that excellent Speech, which we intended to have communicated to our Readers in its proper Place in our Journal of the Proceedings and Debates of last Session; but as the Publishing of this imperfect and blundering Abstract has given occasion to some pitiful Writers to insult the noble Author, as if he had been guilty of the Blunders, which they knew to be the Blunders of the Publisher only, therefore we shall give our Abstract of that Speech in the Magazine for next Month; for tho' we cannot pretend to equal the beautiful Original, yet we may presume to say it will be found more methodical, and more perfect, or at least not so erroneous as that already published.

Daily Gazetteer, July 18. N<sup>o</sup> 645.

Upon the noble Lord's Speech in Fog's Journal (as above.)

HE tells us, 'That during the Triumvirate of Pompey, Crassus, and Sylla, — I suppose by a Mistake of the Printer's, Sylla is written for Caesar. — Well then, during this Triumvirate, which is called the first, 'One Dipbilus, a Poet, had wrote a Play, where in Pompey was particularly mark'd out, &c. (See p. 379.) Who would not be surprized now, if a Fact so circumstantiated as this should happen not to be true? and yet a Man need look no further than Tully's Letters to Atticus, to disapprove the greatest Part of it. One Dipbilus a Poet, says my noble Lord: In what German Dissertation did he find that? Or is it hid somewhere in the King's Library? There was, indeed, one Dipbilus a Greek Poet, from whom Plautus and Terence borrowed, the one his *Commo-rientes*, a lost Play, and the other his *Adelphi*. But this is not the Play from whence this Speech is taken. His Lordship saw Dipbilus Tragedus, in Tully, and he took him to be a tragick Writer; just as if he had mistaken honest Booth for Shakspear.

Dipbilus, then, was only a poor strutting Player, and the Play he acted was not made against Pompey, but many, many Years before. It is thought to have been a Play of Cæcilius or Accius; the Criticks are not agreed which. And it must have been a very



extraordinary Degree of Vaticination, that should make either of them write against *Pompey the Great*.

Another Piece of Learning of his own free Gift is, that *Pompey* was present; but the best Criticks assure us he was not, but was then at *Capua*, and *Cæsar* writ him Word of it. But did *Pompey* resent the Satyr, says he, or the People's Applause? I answer, no truly: The Satyr lay only in the Application, it was not invented on Purpose; and the People of *Rome*, I humbly apprehend to have been his Lords and Masters; and the kicking Scheme was not then in fashion from Subjects to their Superiors. (See p. 309 G.) One Way, indeed, *Pompey* might have resented it, by sending Troops in amongst them, and *Tully* frequently expresses his Fears of it, that this very Usage of him, which our Author recommends as so salutary, would make him *ruere*; that is, come to Violence: But that would have dissolved the Government at once, and brought in again the Times of *Marius* and *Sylla*.

His Lordship says, that from that Time, *Pompey* alter'd his Measures, and became popular. But pray let us know, what the Word Popular meant at that Time. *Pompey*, *Crassus*, and *Cæsar*, were then called the popular Party, and their Agent for managing the Rabble was the famous *Clodius*. *Clodius* was at the Head of a furious, hair brain'd Mob, made up of false Patriots, great Assertors of Liberty, and great Infringers of it. The worthy Gentlemen that composed this political Band, these vagabond Statesmen, that went about with Brick-Bats and Quarter-Staffs, were the Dregs and Scum of the People; lawless, noisy, riotous Disturbers of the publick Peace; to modernize it a little, Incendiaries, Gin-drinkers, and Custom-stealers; whom these Triumvirs flatter'd with a Resumption of Grants, and Largeesses out of the publick Treasury. Now just about the Time that *Tully* is speaking of in this very Letter, from whence the noble Peer has fetch'd this Inundation of Learning, the Pretences of the popular Party began to be found out, and that they really aspired at Tyranny. So *Tully* says, nothing was grown so unpopular, as the popular Party; and *Bibulus* who was *Cæsar*'s Colleague, and constant Opponent, was cry'd up to the Skies. Thus therefore *Pompey* was grown unpopular, because his false Popularity was detected. But did he mend upon this, as the noble Lord says? No. Very soon after, to gratify this licentious popular Party, he did the most unpopular, and basest Thing that could be: He betray'd to this rascally Mob, even *Cicero* himself, his best and fastest Friend, the most eloquent Minister, and wisest Statesman, that *Rome* ever bred, to whom his Country ow'd not only her Safety, but the very Buildings,

and the Stones of her Streets. And how long did he continue to be thus wonderfully popular? Why till the popular Party design'd to take away his own Life. Then, indeed, not at the Instigations of Poet *Dipbilus*, but in a just Concern for his own Safety, he turn'd about, and became truly popular; he gratify'd all good and honest Men, and *Tully* was borne back again from Banishment upon the Shoulders of all *Italy*.

And thus, I think, I have made out my Point, that this noble Lord is a little unfortunate in his Learning; and the very Stroke he concludes with is as little founded in History, as the rest. He says, the restraining Licentiousness, was the Ruin of the *Roman* Liberties: He must know the contrary, and that it was *Julius Cæsar*'s encouraging all Sorts of Licentiousness, that was the Destruction of the Republick. All the indebted, the bankrupt, the vicious Part of the Nobility and Gentry flock'd to his Standard. His Party was composed of old *Catilinarians*, of *Clodius*'s Rabble, and such of the Spendthrift Patricians, as he by his Profusions had attach'd to him; whose Estates, as he told them himself frankly, could never be clear'd but by a Sponge, or a civil War. These, with the Help of two necessitous Tribunes, a veteran Army, and unexpected Success, put an End to all true Patriots among them, and virtuous Patriotism; and gave the popular Party an Opportunity, they long had wanted, of ruining themselves as well as others, thereby to establish a perfect and lasting Tyranny.

*Common Sense*, July 16. N<sup>o</sup> 24.

#### Of Party-Divisions.

IT is the Complaint of most Men who have lived any Time in the World, that the present Age is much degenerated in its Morals within the Memory of Man. That there has been a gradual Decay of publick Spirit for some Years, cannot be denied; which owes its Original, if I am not very much mistaken, to our Party-Divisions.

There is a particular Maxim among Parties, which alone is sufficient to corrupt a whole Nation; which is, to countenance, and protect the most infamous Fellows who happen to herd amongst them. It is something shocking to Common Sense, to see the Man of Honour and the Knave, the Man of Parts and the Blockhead put upon an equal Foot; which is often the Case amongst Parties. The Reason is, he that has not Sense enough to distinguish Right from Wrong, can make a Noise; nay, the less Sense the more Obstinacy, especially in a bad Cause; and the greater Knave, the more obedient to his Leaders, especially when they are playing the

Rogue. These are the best Tools, and such are the Qualities necessary for putting in Execution the bad Measures which the corrupt Leaders of Parties intend to carry on if they are uppermost.

Party Zeal changes the Name of Things; Black is White, Vice is Virtue, a Bribe in an Office is call'd a Perquisite, and the most studied and concerted Fraud that can enter into the Head of the most thorough-paced Knave, shall be voted a little Negligence. He that deserves to be hang'd, by all Laws, Human and Divine, for his Conduct in private Life, may, at the same Time, be an Angel with his Party.

*Mendax*, while he held an Office in the State, is detected in a little mean Fraud; however, *Mendax* has been always true to the Troop; the Chiefs of the Party having met to consider how to behave with respect to *Mendax*, in this critical Juncture, all the Men of Honour amongst them were for giving him up, and even joining in any Punishment that might be laid upon him; but a *Veteran*, who was grown old in all the iniquitous Practices of Party, and who had acquired Authority by his Experience, was quite of another Opinion; *Mendax*, says he, has always been an active Member of the Cause, and what have we to do with his Morals or his Honour? adding, the Man that is true to the Troop must always be screen'd, let him be guilty of what he will. Thus, by the detestable Politicks of Party, *Mendax* was countenanc'd and caress'd under the Infamy of a most scandalous Fraud, and lived to do his Country more Mischief, by the Corruption which he afterwards spread thro' it, than a Famine, a Plague, or a War could have done.

If we look back into the History of a few Years past, we shall find, that the immense Estates that have been made by the numerous fraudulent Projects with which this virtuous Age has abounded, have been by Persons who pretended to be zealous Party-Men, and have gone great Lengths in Party; nay, some have been so cunning as to shift Sides, and go over to the strongest, just before they have resolv'd to strike some bold Stroke; so that I have often thought, that a strong Party is the same Thing to a Cheat, that a strong Island in the *West-Indies* is to a Pirate, a Place of Safety to lay up all he has stole.

As I have intitled my Paper *Common Sense*, the Publick may depend upon it, that I shall not write the Sense of a Party, because Common Sense must be free from all Prejudice, and Party Sense is observ'd to be rarely so. I will farther add, that I take Common Sense and Common Honesty to be so near a-kin, that whenever I see a Man turn Knave, I shall not stick to pronounce him a Fool. I never knew a Man that set out with good

Principles, and afterwards became a Profligate to Men in Power, but some Creature of a little, narrow, mean Understanding. A Piece of Ribbon, or a Word added to a Name, shall reconcile a Fool to the most destructive Measures.

But I am farther of Opinion, that if a Writer should at this Time expect to become popular, by running violently into all the Prejudices of a Party, he would meet with a Reception from the Publick very different from what he expected. Party-Prejudice is not the same Thing it was. The Malignity of the Distemper is worn out; and it must be a singular Pleasure to a Man who loves his Country, to find those two odious Distinctions of *Whig* and *Tory*, with which we used formerly to reproach one another, used no more. All Men unplaced, and unpensioned, talk and think alike.

I will not say, that it is Prosperity that has wrought this great Change; but be it as it will, it is certain that the Cure of any Grievances that may fall upon us, can come from nothing else but this Union. This is not only my Opinion, it is certainly the Opinion of those whose Safety, next to the Corruption of the Times, depends upon our Divisions.

When a Nation is divided against itself, how great must be the Providence that must save it from sinking! When the People are broke into Parties and Factions, worrying and reviling one another, what a fine Harvest it yields to the common Enemy! If I should be ask'd, who is that common Enemy? I shall only answer, that there is a Banditti in Time of Peace as well as in Time of War; there are Free-booters who are not regularly list'd on either Side, and who, while both Sides are engag'd against each other, will certainly plunder the Nation.

I will only say, beware of those who are labouring to keep alive the Animosities of Party; it is true, they have laboured in vain; but they have not yet given up the Game for lost; they are continually throwing out Bones of Contention, they are raking up the dying Embers of Party, in hopes of kindling a new Flame.

There is a Set of Men who are govern'd by no Principles, and have no Friends or Followers but such as are attach'd to them for mercenary Ends; these assume to themselves the Name of a Party; it is they who are for fomenting Divisions, in Hopes, that when the Madness of Party shall again seize the People, both Sides will by Turns fall in with them, in order to be reveng'd and undo each other, which will save a great deal in Bribes. But it happens, that they have been so awkward in concealing their foul Play, that all the World has seen thro' it.

But tho' there may be no dangerous Designs



signs at present, and the whole Body of the People may entertain the same Opinion of the good Intentions, and of the great Abilities of our present Ministers, as they really merit, yet it is not amiss to have our Eyes about us. Political Jealousy is inseparable from the Minds of good Patriots; it is their Duty to be watchful for the Publick, and suspicious of the Designs of Men in Power. This Jealousy is our great Security; and it cannot decay till publick Spirit decays.

The Individuals of that great Body call'd the People, are so taken up with their several Avocations, that they are not always at Leisure to examine well the Designs of Men in Power; therefore it is the Duty of every private Man to give the Alarm, whenever he perceives any Thing doing which must have a Tendency to alter and impair that Plan of Government under which we, and our Ancestors, have lived free. And this, we propose, shall be partly the Business of this Paper.

The Adversaries that in all Probability will oppose us, are not much to be feared. That Paper which is look'd upon as the Work of the greatest Wits, and most profound Politicians of the Faction we hinted at above, for they are not to be call'd a Party, might be excell'd by the lowest Productions of *Grubstreet*; yet here you see all the good Sense that is among them, and it would be Reason enough for making the People uneasy, if they should have a Notion that the publick Affairs were to be managed by such Hands.

I cannot help thinking, that they have taken up a Notion, that the only Qualification of a political Writer, is a hardy and intrepid Manner of asserting what is not, and of denying what is. As to their profligate Manner of endeavouring to turn publick Spirit into Ridicule, they have done it with so little Wit, they have not been able to gain the very Laughters on their Side. He that laughs with them, must laugh without a Jest; and therefore as often as I saw my Predecessors employ their Wit against those who never used that Weapon against them, I own I did not look upon it as very generous in them; methinks, if I were Master of that Weapon call'd Wit, I should be as much asham'd of drawing against an *Osborn*, or a *Walsingham*, as I should be of drawing a Sword against a naked Man.

Upon the Whole, tho' I have promised never to be dull with Design, yet I would not have the Publick expect much from me at such Times as I shall be drawn into Dispute with that Paper which has but a Mob of *Swiss* Writers to support it; it is a *Briareus* with an hundred Hands, but not one Head; and as there is neither Conduct, nor Order, nor Discipline, nor Honour amongst them, they will be as easily defeated as any other Rabble.

There was no Craftsman on this Day, viz. the 16th, on the Account mention'd, page 373. The suppos'd Author, Printer, and Publishers of *Fog's Journal* were also taken into Custody, for the Journal of this Day.

A *Grubstreet Journal*, July 21. N<sup>o</sup> 395.

Answer to the Letter of July 7. (See p. 373.)

Gentlemen,

M R. A. Z. seems as fiery a Zealot as any Popish Inquisitor. With his Leave, I cannot forget that any Religion is better than Atheism and its Consequences; I cannot forget, that our Ancestors were Papists; lastly, I cannot forget, that *England* is a Trading Nation, that Liberty and Property is, or ought to be, the inherent Privilege of an *Englishman*.

Our good Friends the *Dutch* are so well apprized of the Advantage of Liberty of Conscience, that the Refugees from all Countries, are welcome to reside amongst them, and to write, publish, and maintain their several Opinions.

The oldest *English* Lawyer *Braeton* says very judiciously, that Allegiance is due wherever Protection is: Those two Duties are correlative, from whence it follows, that where Allegiance is expected, Protection ought to be granted.

This being premised, A. Z.'s sober Questions are easily answered. The illustrious Family, which so gloriously fills the *English* Throne, expects the *Papists* to behave like dutiful Subjects: And I hope will protect them, and all others who behave as such. What private Understanding may be betwixt *Papists* and *Quakers*, I know not, nor believe there is any: But it is plain, that Bells, *Agnus Dei*, Bells, or even Mass, are no Ways detrimental to Society; and that the yea-and-nay Folks in *Pensilvania* find the *Papists* as useful in their Trade, and of as peaceable Behaviour, as any other Sort of Christians. To conclude, every true *Briton* ought to rejoice, that the present Government is so indulgent to Dissenters of all Denominations. I do not envy the Church by Law established its Preferments civil, military, or Bishopricks, and other ecclesiastical Livings: But I dare put it to the Vote of any sensible Man, whether the Oath of Allegiance alone should not entitle every *Englishman* to be protected in his Life, quiet Exercise of his Religion, Property, and Birth-rights. Dignities in Church and State are no particular Man's Birth-right; so let the Ambitious conform to Laws, or be content without them: As for Tythes, let the *Quakers* get off if they can; 'tis all one to, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant, C. V.

*Craftsman*, July 23. N<sup>o</sup> 576.

*Of the British Colonies.*

S I R,

I have both read, and been assured by those, who have been in our Colonies and Plantations, that by Care and Encouragement, they may be made an inexhaustible Mine of Treasure to Great Britain, as well as a Mean to multiply its Seamen, increase its Navigation, enlarge its Trade, and advance the Revenue of the Crown. The Treasure, which hath flow'd in from them, or by their Means, since their respective Settlements hath been immensely great and highly advantageous to this Nation.

This makes it highly incumbent both upon the Legislature and ministerial Powers to exert themselves at all Times, to preserve and encourage the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for as they have, for a great Number of Years, given Employment to many Thousand of our Artificers of all Kinds, by the great Quantities of Manufactures (especially of our interior Sorts) which they have taken from us, and by sending us in Return for them, in our own Shipping, Sugar, Tobacco, Indico, Ginger, Cotton, sundry dying Woods, Rice, Pitch, Tar, Oil, &c. great Part of which is re-exported to Holland, Hamburgh, Flanders, the East Country, Streights, &c. so, if we take Care to preserve them from foreign Insults, and intestine Commotions, and give them Encouragement to proceed in those Products and Manufactures, and such Branches of Trade, as do not interfere with their Mother Country, they will necessarily, as they increase in People, consume much more of our Manufactures, and bring a greater Profit, by their Product and Traffic, than they have hitherto done, to this Kingdom. But our primary Regard should be to the British Southern Plantations; since so great a Part of the Northern Colonies make their chief Returns for the Goods they take from this Kingdom, by Means of the Sugar Islands.

But the Northern Colonies might be made more advantageous to this Kingdom than they have hitherto been, provided all necessary Encouragement were given by the Legislature, for their supplying it with all Kinds of naval Stores, which they may be made capable of doing in very great Quantities, and, in Process of Time, to as great a Degree, and upon as good Terms to this Kingdom, as they now supply it with Pitch and Tar. I believe it will be admitted by all, who have given any Attention to these Matters, that the Bounties, given by any Acts of Parliament upon any other the Product and Manufactures of our Northern Colonies, are not sufficient Encouragements to the Inhabitants for answering the Ends proposed by them; and that

there is likewise Encouragement wanting to be given for the Importation, from our Plantations into this Kingdom, of several other raw Materials to be manufactured in it, particularly Iron and Flax; for which, as well as for Hemp and Timber, we annually pay such great Sums of Money to foreign Countries.

But, besides these Advantages, the Increase of the Consumption of our own Manufactures, of the Seamen and Ships of Great Britain, and its bringing a general Security and Profit to its Dominions, it will be the most, and only, certain and effectual Means of preventing the Inhabitants of any of the Northern Colonies from setting up any new Manufactures, or pursuing any Manufactures, which they may have set up already; either of which, were they to proceed in them, would cloath, as well as feed, their Neighbours, and probably, in Time, by their Nearness, as well as low Prices, come to have such Advantages from them as might prove of very pernicious Consequence to Great Britain.

No Trades deserve so much our Care to procure and preserve, and give Encouragement to, as those, which employ the most Shipping, altho' the Commodities carried be of small Value themselves, as a great Part of the Commodities from our Plantations are, and which every Commodity that Encouragement can possibly be given to bring from the Northern Colonies will be. Besides, the Gain accruing by any of the Commodities themselves, and the Freight of such as are re-exported, whether in Kind or Manufactured, is all Profit to the Nation; and as such Commodities will likewise bring with them a great Access of Power by the Increase of Ships and Seamen, the proper Strength and Security of the Kingdom, so the British Colonies and Plantations will be both Strength and Riches to their Mother Country. It is therefore incumbent upon those, who are intrusted with the Administration of the Affairs of this Kingdom, that the Persons, who shall at all Times represent the Crown in every of the respective Colonies and Plantations, be Men not indigent but of some Fortunes, as well as of known Abilities, Experience, Courage, Temper, and Virtue.

In this *Craftsman* was the following Advertisement.

N. B. To the Readers of the *Craftsman*. Whereas the *Craftsman* was suppress'd last Saturday, in a very extraordinary Manner; This is to assure our Readers, that it will be carry'd on with the same Spirit, for the future, unless we are prevented by such an Authority as we cannot resist. I am, Gentlemen,

Your oblig'd and devoted Servant,

CALEB D'ANVERS.

The



The following Piece, published in the St. James's Evening-Post of June 7. is by the finest Painter in England, perhaps in the World, in his Way.

EVERY good-natur'd Man, and Well-wisher to Arts in England, must feel a Kind of Resentment, at a very indecent Paragraph in the *Daily Post* of Thursday last, relating to the Death of Mons. le Moine, first Painter to the French King; in which, very unjust, as well as cruel Reflections are cast on the noblest Performance (in its Way) that England has to boast of; I mean the Work of the late Sir James Thornhill in *Greenwich-Hall*. It has ever been the Business of narrow, little Genius's, who by a tedious Application to minute Parts, have, (as they fancy) attain'd to a great Insight into the correct Drawing of a Figure, and have acquir'd just Knowledge enough in the Art to tell accurately when a Toe is too short, or a Finger too thick, to endeavour, by detracting from the Merits of Great Men, to build themselves a Kind of Reputation. These peddling Demi-Criticks, on the painful Discovery of some little Inaccuracy, (which proceeds mostly from the Freedom of the Pencil) without any Regard to the more noble Parts of a Performance, (which they are totally ignorant of,) with great Satisfaction condemn the Whole, as a bad and incorrect Piece.

*The meanest artist in tb' Emelian square  
Can imitate in brass the nails and hair,  
Expert at trifles, and a cunning fool,  
Able t'express the parts, but not the whole.*

There is another Set of Gentry more noxious to the Art than these, and those are your *Picture-Jobbers from abroad*, who are always ready to raise a great Cry in the Prints, whenever they think their Craft is in Danger; and indeed it is their Interest to depreciate every *English Work*, as hurtful to their Trade, of continually importing Ship Loads of dead *Christs*, *Holy Families*, *Madona's*, and other dismal dark Subjects, neither entertaining nor ornamental; on which they scrawl the terrible cramp Names of some *Italian Masters*, and fix on us poor *Englishmen*, the Character of *Universal Dupes*. If a Man, naturally a Judge of Painting, not bigotted to these Empyricks, should cast his Eye on one of their sham Virtuoso-Pieces, he would be very apt to say, 'Mr. Bubbleman, that Grand *Venus* (as you are pleas'd to call it) has not Beauty enough for the Character of an *English Cook-Maid*.' — Upon which the Quack answers with a confident Air, 'O! — Sir, I find you are no Connoisseur' — That Picture, I assure you, is in *Alessandro Baldovinotto's* second and best Manner, boldly painted, and truly sublime; the Con-

'tour gracious; the Air of the Head in the high *Greek Taste*, and a most divine Idea it is.' — Then spitting on an obscure Place, and rubbing it with a dirty Handkerchief, takes a Skip to t'other End of the Room, and screams out in Raptures, — 'There's an amazing Touch! A Man should have this Picture a Twelve-month in his Collection, before he can discover half its Beauties.' The Gentleman, (tho' naturally a Judge of what is beautiful, yet ashamed to be out of the Fashion in judging for himself) with this Cant is struck dumb, gives a vast Sum for the Picture, very modestly confesses he is indeed quite ignorant of Painting, and bestows a Frame worth fifty Pounds on a frightful Thing, without the hard Name on it not worth as many Farthings. Such Impudence, as is now continually practis'd in the Picture-Trade, must meet with its proper Treatment, would Gentlemen but venture to see with their own Eyes. Let but the Comparison of Pictures with Nature be their only Guide, and let them judge as freely of Painting, as they do of Poetry; they would then take it for granted, that when a Piece gives Pleasure to none but these *Connoisseurs*, or their Adherents, if the Purchase be a thousand Pounds, 'tis nine hundred and ninety-nine too dear. And were all our grand Collections stripp'd of such Sort of Trumpery, then, and not 'till then, it would be worth an *Englishman's* While to try the Strength of his Genius to supply their Places; which now it were next to Madness to attempt, since there is nothing that has not travell'd a thousand Miles, or has not been done a hundred Years, but is looked upon as mean and ungenteel Furniture. What Mr. Pope in his last Work says of Poems, may with much more Propriety be apply'd to Pictures.

E *Authors like coins, grow dear as they grow old;  
It is the rust we value, not the gold.*

Sir James Thornhill, in a too modest Compliance with the *Connoisseurs* of his Time, call'd in the Assistance of Mr. Andrea, a Foreigner, famous for the Justness of his Out-Line, to paint the Royal Family at the Upper-End of *Greenwich-Hall*; to the Beauties or Faults of which I have nothing to say: But, with Regard to the Ceiling, which is entirely of his own Hand, I am certain all unprejudic'd Persons, with (or without) much Insight, into the Mechanick Parts of Painting, are at the first View struck with the most agreeable Harmony and Play of Colours, that ever delighted the Eye of a Spectator. The Composition is altogether extremely grand, the Groups finely dispos'd, the Light and Shade so contriv'd, as to throw the Eye with Pleasure on the principal Figures, which are drawn with great Fire and Judgment: The Colouring of the Flesh delicious,

licious, the Drapery great, and well-folded, and upon Examination the Allegory is found clear, well invented, and full of Learning: In short, all that is necessary to constitute a compleat Cieling-Piece, is apparent in that magnificent Work. Thus much, is in Justice due to that great *English Artist* from an *Englishman*,  
BRITOPHIL.

N. B. If the Reputation of this Work were destroy'd, it would put a Stop to the Receipt of daily Sums of Money from Spectators, which is applied to the Use of fix'd Charity-Children.

Common Sense, July 23. N° 25.

*Terrible Consequence of a young Woman's losing her Virtue.*

HE that robs a young Woman of her Virtue, robs her of her greatest Charm, and robs her Parents and Friends of their Peace of Mind. Who can describe the Sorrow of that Parent, who has placed all his Happiness in the Hopes of a virtuous Child, and sees her defiled, and numbred among those Prostitutes who are the Shame of their Family?

To this Purpose he tells a Story, out of *Chevalier D'Arviens's Travels*, of one Abah Rabieh at Aleppo, whose only Daughter having stain'd the Honour of his Family, by a criminal Amour, he kill'd her with his own Hands, and having invited all his Relations to dine with him, in the Midst of the Entertainment, caus'd her Head to be set before them in a Dish, swimming in its Blood.

The whole Company was seiz'd with Horror at so dreadful a Sight, — some fainted, some quitted the Table, and all were in Confusion.

After the first Astonishment was a little over, Abah Rabieh begg'd they would hear him; he related to them the paternal Affection he had for his Daughter, the Care he had taken of her, and then her Crime; adding, that since he had by this Action, which wounded him to the very Soul, restored to them, his Kindred, as well as to his Nation, that Honour which this unhappy Girl had lost, he hoped they would be so kind to perform the last Rites to a poor Victim which he had sacrificed for their Sakes; with that a Flood of Tears burst from his Eyes, and he threw himself upon the Earth, unable to utter another Word.

The Relations put the Body and the Head together into a Coffin, and accompanied it to the usual Burying-Place, with the same Lamentations, and some Ceremonies, as if the unhappy young Creature had died a natural Death. As for Abah Rabieh, he retired next Day into the Deserts of Arabia, and never was heard of at Aleppo more.

Fog's Journal, July 23. N° 8.

*A Proposal for the better preventing of Robberies, and other Crimes.*

WHOEVER has often look'd over the Sessions Papers, may, doubtless, have observ'd, that Idleness, the Mother of all Vices, is the Source of those poor Creatures Misfortunes, who bring themselves to an untimely End, by the Hand of publick Justice, and a Proof, that they had rather be hang'd than work; whence 'tis an evident and natural Conclusion, that they dread Labour more than Death.

This being so, I am humbly of Opinion, that it would strike a greater Terror in this Class of idle Villains, to condemn them to perpetual hard Labour for Capital Crimes; and for such as are punish'd with Branding, Whipping, or Transportation, to sentence them to work for a certain Number of Months, or Years; than has yet been impress'd on them by Monthly Examples at Tyburn: Besides, the Publick might, by their Labour, receive some Satisfaction for the Depredations of their former Lives. For Example, if every Parish had a Number of these Criminals allotted to be under the Care of the Scavenger, and destin'd to cleaning the Streets, distinguish'd by a Chain about the Middle and one Leg, follow'd by a smart Driver, who would allow them no idle Minutes; kept upon Bread and Water, suffer'd to converse with none but who were in the same miserable Situation; lock'd up every Night in a dark Dungeon, to lie upon the Pavement; to renew their Labour with the Return of the Light, and condemn'd to this for Life; I believe in a very little Time, by the Dearth of Rogues, the Parishes would again be oblig'd to hire Men to clean the Streets. Murderers I except from this Punishment, and think that, now destin'd by the Laws, too mild.

I have always thought Death a Punishment that was no Way adequate to the Crimes of some publick Villains who have been punish'd with it; and I am certain, the most cowardly among Men, would prefer it to the Punishment I propose. We are condemn'd to Death by Nature; the Sentence of the Law and the Hand of the Hangman only anticipate a few Years, or perhaps a few Months or Days; but to be daily wishing for Death, as a Friend, to relieve us, and to be debar'd of all Means of meeting with him, is such a Quintessence of Wretchedness as would, I believe, make all Mankind keep a strict Guard upon their Actions, that they may avoid falling into it.

The Papers of next Week must be deferr'd to our next; in which will be inserted the Remainder of the Tatling Traveller's Letter, and the Criticism on the Word Woman.



## ON HAVOD near SWANSEA.

**D**elightful *Havod*, most serene abode!  
Thou sweet retreat, fit mansion for a  
god!

Dame nature, lavish of her gifts we see,  
And paradise again restor'd in thee.  
Unrivall'd thou beneath the radiant sun;  
\* *Shetty* and *Forest* own themselves out-done.  
Thy verdant fields, which wide extended lie,  
For ever please, for ever charm the eye:  
Thy shady groves afford a safe retreat [heat:  
From falling show'rs, and summer's scorching  
Thy stately oaks to heav'n aspiring rise,  
And with their utmost tops salute the skies;  
While lowlier shrubs amidst thy lawns are  
seen,

All clad in liv'ries of the loveliest green:  
From ev'ry bush the feather'd tribe we hear,  
Who ravish with their warbling notes the ear.  
But what compleats the beauty of the  
whole,

And has with raptures often fill'd my soul;  
Here *Swansea* virgins ev'ry morn repair,  
To range the fields and breathe in purer air;  
And soon as *Phebus* ushers in the day,  
Regale themselves with salutary whey.  
Here lovely *M*—s charming nymph is seen,  
Fair as an angel, graceful as a queen:  
Here *H*—s too the flow'ry pasture treads,  
Whom none in beauty, none in wit exceeds:  
Here *R*—s comes, for ever brisk and gay,  
Who steals insensibly our hearts away;  
Her killing eyes a frozen priest would move,  
The youth who sees her, cannot chuse but  
love.

Here *Rosalinda* does uncensur'd go, [know;  
To meet her swain, and cares not who shall  
For what ill-natur'd tongue will dare to say  
She came to meet him, when she came for  
why?

*S*—s, *W*—r, *W*—s hither all resort,  
Nymphs that would grace the greatest mo-  
narch's court;

So sweet, so charming, so divinely fair,  
You'd swear a train of goddesses were there.  
Here oft they pass their blissful hours away  
In pleasant chat, or else in sportive play;  
Or sometimes in harmonious concert sing,  
While neighbouring groves with sweetest e-  
choes ring:

The birds are hush'd, and all amaz'd appear,  
Sounds more melodious than their own to hear:  
Hard by old *Taway* † gently glides along,  
And stays his streams to listen to their song;  
While t'other side a distant brook we hear,  
Run murr'ring, 'cause he can't approach the  
fair.

O happy place! the world I'd freely give,  
That I might always at my *Havod* live:

My *Havod* should in deathless pages shine,  
Were I, like *Pope*, a fav'rite of the nine:  
Or on † *Kilway*, or *Kevenbrin* they dwell,  
Or in ‖ *Coomboorla*'s unfrequented vale:  
Would they propitious but inspire my lays,  
The world should ring with charming *Havod*'s  
praise.

But oh! the muses deign not to inspire,  
My bosom burns not with poetick fire;  
I then must cease and lay aside my quill,  
Lest I eclipse thy fame, by praising ill.

To SYLVIA looking kindly.

**Y**E A R after year have I my *Sylvia* lov'd;  
By proofs on proofs have I my passion  
prov'd;

All arts attempted, all persuasions try'd,  
At once have pray'd and scolded, storm'd and  
figh'd:

Essay'd each stratagem, and each surprize;—  
Studied her very motions and her eyes.  
In vain—her cold neglect, or proud disdain  
Still shun'd my sorrows, or despis'd my pain.

At length she views me with a pitying  
eye:—

Tell me, mysterious *Sylvia*, tell me why?  
For never time, nor pray'rs, nor heav'n's decree  
Shall e'er encline thy cruel heart to me!  
Was it because the sun serenely shin'd?

Or had you won at cards, or had you din'd?  
In this soft moment, pitying nature, take  
My erring soul, wrapt up in its mistake:  
Let me no more confront her frowning eye—  
But in the present fond illusion die!

Foolishly constant, obstinately true;  
Sick of amusements, and of pleasures too;  
By *Flavia*'s, *Delia*'s uselessly approv'd;  
Sincerely hated by the nymph I lov'd!

FLORIO.

The Happiness of a COUNTRY LIFE, con-  
tinued from p. 329.

**H**ERE *Pope* the muses favourite retir'd,  
First felt his breast with heav'nly rap-  
tures fir'd.

'Thy forests *Windfor*! and thy green retreats  
'At once the monarch's and the muses seats  
'Invite his numbers: whilst the *Sylvan* maids  
'Unlock their springs, and open all their  
shades.'

Envy itself delighted with the piece,  
Tho' sore against her will, shall yet confess  
The raptur'd bard a monument hath rais'd  
As lasting as those groves he sweetly prais'd.  
Again to heav'nly themes he tunes the strings,  
The nymphs of *Sion* listen while he sings,  
And o'er the World extends *Messiah*'s throne:  
Peruse his verses, and impartial own

\* Two pleasant Places near Swansea. † A River running by Havod. ‡ Two Mountains  
not far from Swansea. || A Vale near Swansea.

That the same God by secret influence wrought  
The prophet's vision and the poet's thought.

By these inspir'd I attempt to sing, [wing:  
They guide my flights and prune my tender  
Their perfect standard forms the weak design,  
Theirs are the beauties but the failings mine.

Oh! would kind heaven give me to possess  
These groves of *Eden*, this admir'd recess;  
Wouldst thou, *Urania*! my soul inspire [fire;  
With warmth like theirs and raise an equal  
Or gently breath into my inmost frame  
A *Newton's* genius, or a *Naso's* flame:  
Then of my great Creator would I sing,  
And trace all nature upward to her spring;  
Tell of the various changes of the moon,  
Of worlds illumin'd by another sun;  
Explain what pow'rs the raging ocean guide,  
What cause confines or swells th' alternate tide;  
From whence the seasons of the year arise,  
Whence winds and hurricanes infest the skies:  
Or sing why from the earth's irrupted womb  
Convulsive shocks and dire *Vulcano's* come:  
Whence rumbling thunder roars and rapid light  
Breaks from the cloud and makes a hideous  
night:

How *Phæbus'* beams reflected thro' the rain  
Paint beauteous *Iris'* variegated train:  
Or search the surface of congenial earth,  
And show each vegetable's latent worth,  
Each plant, each reptile nature does produce,  
Born to some end, and destin'd to some use:  
See wisdom infinite in each express'd,  
And all the godhead in his works confess'd.

Thus would I lull away my latter years,  
And in a sweet oblivion drown my cares;  
Sequester'd from the world, from business free,  
No fears intruding on my privacy,  
At leisure to pursue what most shall please,  
And studies blend with exercise and ease,  
Converse with authors of an antient date,  
Who many ages since resign'd to fate;  
Yet by their happy art are still alive,  
And in their dear remains themselves survive.  
The transmigrated soul insul'd here  
As when imbody'd charms the ravish'd ear.  
O joy profuse! a rule of life express'd, [dress'd.  
And soundest truths in strongest language  
Th' inspir'd poet speaks the prophet's thought,  
And *Horace* sings what *Solomon* had taught.  
Or wandering pensive in the gloomy shade,  
Think of the future state of good and bad;  
Endeavouring constantly my life to mend,  
And daily looking forward to my end.

This was the life of the *Saturnian* age,  
Which shines so splendid in the poet's page;  
When goddesses descended from above  
To teach the infant world to live and love:  
When uncorrupted reason only reign'd  
With truth and virtue o'er the happy land.  
Then the kind earth bedeck'd with nature's  
pride,  
The wants of men spontaneously supply'd;

Like *Paradise* of old, untill'd the plain  
Pour'd forth her fruits, and swell'd the  
springing grain.

The cluster'd vine adorn'd the fertile field,  
And liquid honey from the oak distill'd:  
The swain around him looking with surprise  
Saw without toil a plenteous harvest rise.  
Such was this \* isle e'er foreign foes she knew,  
E'er *Rome's* victorious eagles hither flew.  
Then falling acorns made man's daily bread,  
And milk and roots the brawny mortals fed.  
Mankind partook in common nature's fruits,  
And dauntless liv'd in lonely caves and huts.  
No thefts they dreaded, no injustice fear'd,  
For nought but love and honesty appear'd.  
As yet no crooked plough had cut the ground,  
As yet the root of evil was not found:  
For Providence foresaw its fatal worth,  
And the dire mischief buried deep in earth;  
But when the mind of man too curious grown,  
Pry'd into nature's secrets then unknown,  
No longer was the womb of earth conceal'd,  
And the gilt oar lay splendidly reveal'd.  
Then houses were erected to defend  
The riches which the timorous owner gain'd,  
Men of each other soon distrustful grown,  
With fences limited to each their own.  
Then courts of equity were form'd, and laws  
Provided to defend the injured's cause:  
All grievances intended to redress,  
But hapless made them more instead of less.  
Things take a different turn tho' meant for  
good,

When misapply'd, or wrongfully pursu'd.  
So that's the cause why discord ne'er shall  
cease, [peace.

Which was design'd to keep the world in  
'Twas then the *Iron* age commen'd its  
date,

From this sad æra we may trace our fate.  
Truth and plain-dealing were discarded hence,  
And fraud esteem'd the mark of men of sense.  
Faith was mere folly, conscience but a jest,  
When they ran counter to their interest.  
God's altars, like their vot'ries, grew to be  
No more than mere outsidings of piety.  
Till griev'd to see the dire contagion spread,  
Offended justice to her heavens fled,  
And av'rice in her room usurp'd the ball,  
And reigns with pow'r despotick over all.

On the Report of his Majesty's going to Hano-  
ver. AN ODE to Augustus.

O THOU! to whom three kingdoms bend,  
On whom all honest hearts attend,  
Our sov'reign, guardian, captain, friend,  
No more thy flock expose;  
Nor government's auspicious beams,  
Eclips'd by envy's poisonous streams,  
Excite the all-confounding schemes  
Of thine, and *Britain's* foes.

\* *Vid. Cæs. Comment, lib. 5.*



When *Neptune's* trident heaves the ground,  
 When roaring torrents burst their bound,  
 And desolation pours around  
 Each heart resigns to fear;  
 So, in thy absence, storms arise,  
 Stern faction glares with ghastly eyes,  
 Pale loyalty recedes and flies,  
 And dreads to harbour here.  
 When *Peleus'* son forlook the host  
 Of *Greece*, encamp'd on *Ilion's* coast,  
 Where then was all their valiant boast  
 Of *Troy* in ashes laid?  
 Back to their ships the chiefs retreat,  
 While hostile rage, and stern defeat  
 In thunder, storm'd their camp and fleet,  
 And horrid pomp display'd.  
 In *Britain's* law-protected isle,  
 Where *Phæbus* designs his gentler smile,  
 Where liberty rewards our toil,  
 And bount'ous harvests rise;  
 If great *Augustus* leaves the shore,  
 Our laws restrain our feuds no more,  
 But meek obedience triumph'd o'er,  
 Subsiding, fainting, dies.  
 The god of day, envelop'd, shrouds  
 His rays, obscur'd by dusky clouds,  
 A horrid gloom imbrowns the woods,  
 All nature sighs, oppress'd;  
 Again the radiant orb appears,  
 The fogs disperse, the prospect clears:  
 Thus loyalty condemns her fears,  
 In *Cæsar's* presence blest.  
 O, let that hand our scepter sway,  
 See four sedition stalks away;  
 Unfading glories round him play,  
 From whom such blessings flow.  
 May heav'n protract, to longest date,  
 The fixt, irrevocable fate,  
 And then to endless joys translate  
 His regent here below.

*An Epistle from a late Purser of a Man of War at Jamaica, to his Friend in London.*

WHILE the long silence of your friend  
 you blame,  
 And think he scarce deserves the sacred name;  
 While you, dear *Will*, the hidden cause explore,  
 I'll own the charge, and silent be no more.  
 Since, then, to reconcile your just disdain,  
 And bring stray'd friendship to its home again;  
 Since, to be calm the breast to doubts inclin'd,  
 To change belief once fixt upon the mind,  
 Requires the strong attractions that abound  
 'In magick numbers and persuasive sound;  
 Much aid I need implore to tune my tongue,  
 To grace my notes, and elevate my song.  
 But you, who know the dictates of my heart,  
 Know I depise disssembled use of art: [clear,  
 Truth, honest truth, can best the cause de-  
 In articles numbers, such as truth may hear.

Tho' long your letters have unanswer'd lain,

Yet oft in solitude they entertain:  
 Sweet solitude (in which our minds improve)  
 Oft glads remembrance with the man I love.

Business on business multiplies my care;  
 Full oft I labour in the fatal snare,  
 And labour on: 'till ev'ry other end  
 Becomes a while forgotten with my friend;  
 The snare which caught far wiser men of old,

Who God forsook for impious thirst of gold.  
 Such is the fate of mortals doom'd to roam,  
 For painful sustenance, from friends and home.

How blest is he! whose lands enough produce

(Void of all luxury) for nature's use;  
 Contented who enjoys a slender store, [more,  
 That well employs, nor asks the gods for  
 By no adversity reduced to try  
 His fate beneath a more inclement sky:  
 Nor forc'd, by sad necessity, to yield  
 To griping usury his paternal field:  
 But blest at home, unenvy'd to reside,  
 And live in peace, as his forefathers dy'd:  
 His new year comes, and passes, as the old,  
 Void of ambition and the thirst of gold:  
 His ev'ry moment brings a new delight,  
 In summer's morning, and in winter's night.

Not such the wretch, whose less indulging fates

Compel him to pursue the life he hates,  
 In storms and earthquakes, various scenes of death!

Perhaps, this now, he thinks, his last of breath!  
 His health and strength the different climes impair;

And, oh! too oft, he breaths in tainted air.  
 Who, thus to rove, from sea to sea, is born,  
 Nor winter's eve delights, nor summer's morn.

Nor such the man, distinguish'd from the rest,

By thirst of glory lab'ring in his breast;  
 Prompted by hopes of riches, and of fame;  
 With all the titles that can swell a name;  
 E'en he, at last, by some corruptive strains,  
 May want the peace, that in a cottage reigns.

Yet have we seen the happy \* man of late, }  
 Who fate, secluded from the leading great, }  
 Calm and serene amidst the spurns of state:  
 In ev'ry storm preserv'd his honour clear,  
 And felt the peace of mind the just reverse;  
 From business and an angry court retir'd,  
 Implor'd no favour, nor no minion hir'd;  
 Till rous'd, at length, by the rapacious *Gaul*,  
 Cheerful obeys his King's and country's call.  
 Fam'd *Athens* thus her *Aristides* scorn'd;  
 But soon the imp'd hero's absence mourn'd;  
 Soon she recall'd him, who all good and great,  
 Shew'd the firm patriot, and preserv'd the state.  
 But these are such, (not read in ev'ry page,)  
 As prove immortal wonders of the age.

Sir John Norris.

D d d

When

When late I heard of *Gallia's* loud alarms,  
And saw all *Europe* rising up to arms;  
When I beheld the Chief conduct again  
*Britannia's* bulwark, o'er the wat'ry main;  
My wonder sought my muse; the muse confess'd,  
No chief more glorious, and few men so blest.  
What tides of joy must in his bosom flow,  
When fresh he saw his faded laurels blow;  
To think (unask'd for by himself or friend)  
He fought for glory, when most others end!

While some are, thus, in honour's cause employ'd;  
Midst smiling pleasures some at home reside;  
Me my hard fortune leads, from clime to clime,  
Condemn'd to banishment for half my time;  
Condemn'd, for bread, to hold a place of

shame, [same];  
In which, tho' honest, damn'd must be my  
And bear, by custom, an opprobrious name.  
To hear the fool in office, oft compell'd,  
A wretch with empty pride and power swell'd:  
Honour, their frequent boast, we see profan'd  
By knaves in trust, or infants in command.  
Thus ill-bred insolence shall lord it o'er  
Superior virtue, subject to its pow'r. [own];

Tho' pleasures flow in distant climes, I  
Yet none to me, beneath the torrid-zone:  
Here gay variety hath scarce a name;  
To-morrow, and to-morrow, still the same:  
If joy, by chance, appears, 'tis often seen  
Disturb'd by head-ach, fevers, or the spleen:  
Few pleasures here we banish'd wretches find;  
No kind diversions, to unbend the mind:  
No social love, nor solitude can please, [breeze].  
While death stalks forth in almost ev'ry  
Who dies this morn, e'er night is in the grave;  
His friends too late implore the pow'r to save:  
His virtues with his crimes they reckon o'er,  
Till the fourth day, then think of him no more.

Yet here, sometimes, the mountains give  
delight,  
The shady valleys, and the groves invite:  
To these, sometimes, I seek a fond retreat,  
My passions to indulge, and joy compleat:  
Where breezes fan, and shades with shades  
conspire

To hide th' offending sun, I oft retire:  
There gentle physic to the soul infuse,  
Instructed by my books, and faithful muse:  
There bless my friends, whose absence I be-  
moan,

Till all the sweets of solitude are gone;  
For, wanting those, whom I am us'd to love,  
Breezes, nor shades delight, nor citron grove.

Guide me, my better stars! to *Britain's* isle,  
Where peace and plenty, love and pleasure smile;  
Give me once more *Maria* to behold,  
I'll bid farewell to future thirst of gold.

But oh! that name, so us'd my soul to cheer,  
Now gives a melancholy too severe. [light],  
She whose whole days were scenes of fresh de-  
must now, I fear, be join'd to gloomy night.  
Forbid it heaven! suspend the last adieu!

And spare, oh! spare the tender and the true!

But if, ordain'd by fate, no art can save  
The much-lov'd partner longer from the grave  
If doom'd alone to wear my future years,  
Joyless must be my days, and full of tears;  
(For never did to death's abodes descend  
A more endearing, or more faithful friend)  
Ne'er from my soul shall eating time divide  
That form, while memory and reason guide:  
While heaven shall please my being to prolong,  
Still shall *Maria* dignify my song.  
When death shall me, as others he controule;  
Our clay be mingled, as have been our souls!

Dame JANE; or, *The PENITENT NUN*.  
By Mr. Lockman.

A Nun there was, as primrose gay,  
And form'd of very yielding clay,  
Who long had resolutely strove  
To guard against the shafts of love,  
Till *Cupid* whisp'ring soft the fair,  
Her pious vow dissolves in air.—  
The stolen sweets she now would smother,  
In vain—poor *Jenny's* made a mother.

These youthful pranks quite giv'n o'er,  
Sighing, she cries, 'I'll sin no more;  
'No more become man's sensual prey,  
'But spend in prayer each fleeting day.'—  
Lo! in her cell she weeping lies,  
Nor from the cross once moves her eyes;  
Whilst sisters, tittering at the grate,  
Pass all their hours in wanton prate.

The abbess overjoy'd to find  
This blissful change in *Jenny's* mind,  
With face demure, the girls addressing,  
'Ah daughters! if you hope—a blessing,  
'From righteous *Jane* example take;  
'The world, its pomps, and joys forsake.'—  
'Ay—so we will,'—cries ev'ry nun—  
'When we,—as righteous *Jane*, have done.'

To the Memory of my dear Friend, Mrs. —

'TIS true, indeed, the mournful news we  
hear  
Pierces each heart, strikes every tender ear.  
*Cordelia's* death runs swiftly thro' the throng,  
Accents of grief depress each fault'ring tongue:  
A heavy gloom on every face appears,  
And all her *pensive* friends dissolve in tears.  
As fragrant flowers, cropt in their early bloom,  
Diffuse their balmy odours round the room;  
So when *Cordelia* yields her latest breath,  
Tho' lov'd in life, she's more esteem'd at death.  
Gently she steals out of my folding arms,  
And every grace appears in dying charms;  
I press her hand, and softly raise her head,  
But oh! the generous, nobler part is fled:  
Her lips grow pale, and the sweet rosy breath  
Pass'd in a sigh, she falls a prey to death.  
Incessant grief my wand'ring thoughts confuse,  
And floods of tears o'erflow my fainting muse:  
In vain I grieve, I sigh, I weep, and mourn;  
My lov'd *Cordelia* will no more return.

Nor



Nor can I yet withdraw my eager eyes,  
Which in idea trace her thro' the skies;  
View her attendants, all seraphick bright,  
Wafting her safely to the realms of light:  
Each seraph sings, and none to aid disdains  
While angels hail her thro' th' etherial plains,  
Where each obtains th' omnipotent regard,  
And all her virtues meet their due reward.  
Behold them shine amidst the rising throng,  
Brighten the passage as she glides along,  
And bless the morn \* her glorious race begun;  
As chanting larks, who meet the rising sun,  
Create a spring between the earth and sky,  
To cheer the heavenly soul, when passing by,  
What pen can thy united virtues trace,  
Thou bright example of the female race?  
Or to thy memory a trophy raise,  
So far above my elegiack praise?  
Live thy own monument, and scorn a stone;  
Marbles have flaws - *Cordelia's* name has none.  
If friends from sighs and tears cannot refrain,  
Oh what must be the husband-and-lover's pain!  
While thus disconsolate thy *Strephon* mourns,  
And every tender passion wounds by turns.  
Adieu, dear friend, I long to be with thee,  
From all the vain fatigues of life set free, [be. }  
Where friendship shall in death consummate }

To the present Bishop of Peterborough.

WHEN *Bion*, gentlest bard! resign'd his  
breath,  
And with th' accursed poison drank his death,  
*Moschus* no more would charm the rural grove  
With wanton tales of *Venus* or of *Jove*;  
But smit with grief, and studious to relate  
His honour'd master's much-lamented fate,  
The gen'rous youth commenc'd a nobler song,  
And *Bion's* name dwelt ever on his tongue:  
His melancholy numbers fill'd the plains,  
And neighb'ring valleys echo'd with his strains:  
The list'ning shepherds, while he sang the praise  
Of heav'nly *Bion*, gladly heard his lays.  
Disdain not then, my lord, if I inspir'd  
With equal love, with equal ardor fir'd, [tend,  
Presume to mourn, where trees their shades ex-  
Th' untimely loss of your departed friend;  
But gracious deign to take the gift I bring,  
Assist my verse, and teach me how to sing.  
To sing—alas! I need not tell my theme:  
See! show'rs of tears from ev'ry *Briton* stream:  
See! the whole nation wrapt in deep distress:  
See! conscious grief each lab'ring mind oppresses:  
*Smalridge* is dead! for him *Britannia* bows  
To earth, and binds the cypress on her brows.  
With what a lustre did she still appear,  
While safe she saw the rev'rend father here!  
Around her front what beaming splendors shone!  
How strengthen'd by his presence was her throne!

But now all dark and dreadful to her eyes  
Far different scenes in sad succession rise:  
Stretch'd on his couch the patriot yields his  
breath,

And sudden sleeps in the cold arms of death.  
Relentless death! with whom entreaties fail,  
With whom nor cries nor off'rings can prevail.  
Could not thy hand the flying jav'lin stay  
And stop, retarded, till another day  
Its vengeful fury? or, if it was decreed [ceed,  
That some great man should to thy stroke suc-  
Why wouldst thou, tyrant! aggravate our woe,  
And mark the greatest to sustain the blow?  
Who labour'd more by worthy deeds to raise  
His country's glory, and advance her praise?  
To mount her domes and sacred temples high,  
And lift 'em nearer to the starry sky?  
Who with more zeal th' eternal King ador'd?  
Or with more rev'rence preach'd his holy word?  
Soon as the chearful morn's returning light  
Dispers'd the darksome shades of gloomy night,  
In joyful raptures join'd with sacred songs  
He prais'd the God to whom all praise belongs.

Nor did he cease when hast'ning from our  
view

The setting sun's departing rays withdrew,  
But still to heav'n the pious saint would pray,  
And own his Maker, and confess his sway.

That glorious queen, whose potent arm of late  
From ev'ry foe preserv'd the *British* state,  
Immortal *Anne*! of all the virtuous train  
That flourish'd under her illustrious reign,  
Thought him the f' worthiest to direct her store,  
And deal her bounteous blessings to the poor:  
But ah! the poor no longer now shall stand  
Their food expecting from his op'ning hand:  
No longer shall they melt him with their cries;  
For lo! among the dead entomb'd he lies.

What then remains, but that (for 'tis but just)  
We give ourselves to † *Boulter's* care and trust?  
'Tis you, my lord, to whom our *Oxford* bends,  
To whom her sinking fortune she commends:  
'Tis you must succour her declining state,  
Assuage her grief, and meliorate her fate:  
And sure you shall if to the muse 'tis giv'n  
To trace the secret purposes of heav'n,  
In those glad omens which it sent before  
Your distant vessel reach'd our happy shores:  
When purer breezes rose, and gentler gales  
Smooth'd the rough waves, and stretch'd the  
swelling sails;

When silver-footed *Thetis* push'd with ease  
The swimming timber thro' the parting seas,  
That you might make us smile once more, and  
bless

Our learned seats with plenty and with peace,  
While mighty *Maribo's* dreadful squadrons  
shine

In arms, and thunder on the banks of *Rhine*.

\* She dy'd at her House in Birmingham, June the 22d, about 4 o' Clock in the Morning. † He was Almoner to her Majesty. ‡ The present Archbishop of Armagh, who succeeded Dr. Smalridge in the Bishoprick of Bristol, and Dean of Christ-Church, 1719; about which Time these Verses for the most Part were written.

'Tis you shall still the sacred church attend,  
Assert her customs, and her laws defend:  
'Tis you shall feed the needy with your store,  
And be a constant father to the poor;  
Shall make the piteous orphan cease his moan,  
And help forsaken widows to their own:  
So shall the grateful world record your name,  
And late posterity your praise proclaim.

Poole, July 16.

H. PRICE.

A RIDDLE for the LADIES.

TO you, fair maidens, I address;  
Sent to adorn your life:  
And she who first my name can guess,  
Shall first be made a wife.  
From the dark womb of mother earth,  
To mortals aid I come,  
But e'er I can receive my birth,  
I many shapes assume.  
Passive my nature, yet I'm made  
As active as the roe;  
And oftentimes, with equal speed,  
'Thro' flow'ry lawns I go.  
When wicked men their wealth consume,  
And leave their children poor,  
To me their daughters often come,  
And I increase their store.  
The women of the wiser kind  
Did never yet refuse me;  
And yet I never once could find,  
That maids of honour use me.  
The lily hand, the brilliant eye,  
Can charm without my aid;  
Beauty may prompt the lover's sighs,  
And celebrate the maid:  
But let th' enchanting nymph be told,  
Unless I grace her life,  
She must have wondrous store of gold;  
Or make a wretched wife.  
Altho' I never hope for rest,  
With christians I go forth,  
And while they worship towards the east,  
I prostrate to the north.  
If you suspect hypocrisy,  
Or think me insincere,  
Produce the zealot, who like me,  
Can tremble and adhere.

The INTESTINE WAR.

ONE night I startled in my bed,  
A noise, methought, was o'er my head;  
Or else the watchman seem'd to roar;  
Or else was thumping at the door;  
Perhaps a rat might be the cause;  
Or puss had got her game in paws;  
I fancy'd all the dreads of night,  
As folks are us'd to do in fright:  
At length being thoroughly awake,  
I quickly found out my mistake;  
And that, as now I am to tell you,  
The rumbling was within my belly.

I straightway call'd for man of art;  
Who told me, he would do his part,  
And send Catbartick to my aid,  
This bold intruder to invade.  
Down went the hero to his foe,  
And found him well intrench'd below.  
How now, quoth he, what's doing here?  
Who's this, that's got into my sphere?  
Within this province all I find,  
Flee out before, or else behind;  
And tho' secure thou think'st thyself,  
I'll drive thee out, thou filthy elf.  
A mighty struggle straight there rose,  
Hot the dispute, and fierce the blows;  
Yet what will be most wond'rous thought,  
Chiefly by pinch and gripe they fought.  
But whilst they kept this mighty potter,  
And seem'd such foes to one another;  
Both pinch'd me so, I could not know,  
Which was my friend, and which my foe;  
I therefore sent pacifick gruel,  
To end this sad intestine duel;  
Who shewing no respect to either,  
Took 'em and jumbld 'em together?  
And finding both so loosely bent,  
The quickest way to work he went;  
His motion was to quit the place,  
And he'd join issue in the case;  
So out they went with clam'rous roar,  
And with a bang shut the back door.

An EPIGRAPH on Passive Obedience. Wrote  
by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, sometime School-  
Master at Nottingham.

IN hopes of resurrection  
Sure and certain under this stone,  
Passive obedience lies interr'd,  
By church of England men rever'd,  
So long as for't they were prefer'd. }  
'Twas not long since in as great favour,  
As any doctrine of our Saviour,  
With Burnet, Tillotson, and Patrick,  
Tho' some will tell you 'twas but a trick,  
To curry favour with the crown,  
And make preferments all their own;  
For when she brought 'em into danger,  
With one consent they all cry'd hang her;  
For which she was arraign'd and try'd,  
Condemn'd and sentenc'd, and so dy'd,  
In 1688.

Beware, ye christian doctrines all,  
And set before your eyes her fall;  
Beware, I say, you don't contest  
With the supreme Grace INTEREST;  
For her great crime upon her trial,  
Was antichristian self-denial.

A LETTER from a Lady to her Husband,  
when given over by her Physicians.

OH you, who all my worldly thoughts  
employ,  
Thou pleasing source of ev'ry earthly joy;  
Thou



Thou tend'rest husband, and thou dearest friend,  
To thee this fond, this last adieu I send.  
At length the conqueror death asserts his right,  
And will for ever tear me from thy sight;  
He woos me to him with a cheerful grace,  
And not one terror clouds his awful face:  
He promises a lasting rest from pain,  
And shews that all life's fleeting joys are vain;  
Th' eternal joys of heav'n he sets in view,  
And tells me that no other joys are true.  
But love, fond love wou'd yet resist his pow'r,  
Wou'd yet a while defer the parting hour.  
Love brings thy mourning image to my eyes,  
And wou'd obstruct my journey to the skies.  
But say, thou dearest, thou unwearied friend,  
Say, shalt thou grieve to see my sorrows end?  
Thou know'st a painful pilgrimage I've past,  
Oh! weep not then, that death is come at last:  
Rather rejoice to see me shake off life,  
And die, as I have liv'd, thy faithful wife.

*The following is the Copy of a Will just brought  
into the Commons.*

THE 5th day of May,  
Being airy and gay,  
To hip not inclin'd,  
But of vigorous mind,  
And my body in health,  
I'll dispose of my wealth,  
And all I'm to leave,  
On this side the grave,  
To some one or other,  
And I think to my brother.  
But because I foresaw,  
That my brethren-in-law,  
If I did not take care,  
Wou'd come in for their share;  
Which I no ways intended,  
Till their manners are mended:  
(And of that God knows there's no sign)  
I do therefore enjoin,  
And do strictly command,  
(Of which witness my hand)  
That nought I have got,  
Be brought into hotchpot;  
But I give and devise,  
As much as in me lies,  
To the Son of my mother,  
My own dear brother,  
To have and to hold  
All my silver and gold,  
As the affectionate pledges  
Of his brother,

JOHN HEDGES.

*Written in a Gentleman's COKE upon LIT-  
TLETON.*

THOU precious volume, be my guide  
Thro' labyrinths of law:  
Direct my steps thro' paths untry'd,  
From error free and flaw.

\* Goddess of Bog-houses.

Assist to keep unturn'd my head,  
While I the maze explore:  
Teach me thro' doubt's dark sea to wade,  
And touch the golden shore.

Then, lovely book, in future times,  
When I in fur grow old;  
When I shall scorn to scribble rhimes,  
But fill my purse with gold:

Then putting off thy humble calf,  
In Turkey shalt thou shine;  
The letter'd back, and gilded leaf,  
Shall join to make thee fine.

An ample study I'll prepare,  
Large shelves on ev'ry side;  
There free from moth, dust, ink, and care,  
In peace shalt thou abide.

No more shall students thumb, or pen,  
Molest, or soil thy page:  
No more shall any puzzled brain  
On thee discharge its rage.

That sleep, which none who read thee taste,  
In quiet shalt thou take;  
And undisturb'd enjoy that rest,  
You once were us'd to break.

Then you and I on better terms  
To sleep shall both agree,  
Till age and fate shall to the worms  
Consign both thee and me.

*The Seat of the MUSES: Or, the COL-  
LEGE-CELLAR. Humbly address'd to  
the Gentlemen of Trinity-College, Dublin.*

*Dicam insignis, recens adbus  
Indictum ore alio.*

HOR. Lib. III. Od. 25.

THAT we've *Muses*, and *Phœbus*, *fresh-*  
men can tell, [dwell].  
But the point is to hit on the place where they  
That spot down from *Homer* very few bards  
could fix

To the present seventeen hundred thirty and six:  
Hence errors have risen, and bards, 'tis no news,  
Have invok'd *Cloacina* \* instead of a *muse*;  
Then have stunk so in verse—if you think it  
a fiction, [victor].

Hye away to the *bog-house*, and there find con-  
Some say 'tis a *garret*, and some say *Parnassus*,  
But the thoughts are erroneous, and so they  
shall pass us; [hill]

For, mark me, Sirs, get me a spark from that  
That swears he can *Helicon* drink when he will,  
Produce me his verse: if there's one good in ten  
I'll ne'er touch a plate in the cellar again:  
The garrateer soars to the nethermost † sky  
And his verse is as low, as his lodging is high.

Know ye all by these presents, good men of  
the College, [knowledge],  
That by study I've found out that long-wanted

† Vid. *Rhapsody*.

Which

Which out of my love to you and special grace  
I disclose; now attend, and I'll tell you the  
place.

*Hippocrene* is a fountain, whose liquors in-  
its drinkers with wit, and poetical fire,  
And therefore wherever these liquors are found,  
To the *Muses* we'll consecrate that spot of  
ground;

Underneath where the prelate of *Cassel* \* hard  
Rais'd his good works, and charity three story  
high,

Great *Sadlier*, and *Collins* † look down from  
Convey life by a smile, or death by a frown:

\*Tis literally true, and no figure, or lie,

For by feeding we live, and by starving we die:  
There of life, and of death they possess by  
commission;

For none eats or drinks there without their  
Here the good *Irisb* Dean's wit began first  
to dawn,

(I wou'd to the Lord I cou'd see him in lawn)  
Here *Congreve* first maudlin in tragedy sigh'd

And cou'd the heroicks of his *Mourning Bride*;  
Here honest *George Farquhar* we know was a  
foaker—

Well, peace to thy ashes, thou dear defunct joker.  
Here *Parnal* devis'd his divine hermit's tale,  
Took his strength from the *March*, and his  
smoothness from *ale*.

To this place we owe all the works of *Delany*,  
A poet, and speaker scarce second to any.

Here *I—m—n*, yet *freshman* besprinkl'd his  
brains

Hence *Mendico-Hymen* in *Virgilian* strains,  
But the *cattiff* forsook it along with his *garret*  
And grew pert, and dull by revolting to *claret*,  
As witness poor *Job*, the most patient of men  
Whom the *bard* tramp'd down to his dunghil  
again.

Here *Dunkin*, young *Flaccus*, first *Hippocrene*  
Here first try'd his wings in a *Bellarmino* †  
dipp'd,

Hence rose *Paddy Murphey*, and hence the  
Here I—but I've given my *mus*e long vacation,  
A long one indeed, for she scarce knows my  
looks,

No wonder, I've been so long out of the books §.  
And faith, tho' 'tis odd, I have often confess'd  
That I know that I am—but a scribbler at best.  
Here—no, I mistake, for in *Phæbus* his court  
Ne'er was the grave *Ca—r—y* or gay *D—l—c—rt* ||  
For *Ca—r—y* o'er *mum*, writ his first deep essay,  
And *D—l—c—rt* scribbli'd o'er *milk* and *bobea*;  
Hence his numbers have got such a smooth  
way of flowing

*Si plura vis, lector, vide* the art of beaving.  
These premises granted, 'twill naturally follow  
That the cellar's *Parnassus*, and *Collins* *Apollo*,

\* The Building over the Cellar erected by Archbishop Palliser. † The Cellar Butler.  
‡ A large Tin Vessel to serve Liquor to the Scholars, perhaps so called from an eminent Cardinal  
of that Name. § A College Phrase for a Man's leaving the University. || Two il-  
lustrious Writers, one sam'd for the Weight, and the other for the Levity of his Writings.  
\*\* A worthy Retainer of the Cellar, tho' in an inferior Station; he is posted every Day at the  
Back Hatch, at Twelve and Six, to give out Small Beer for Dinner and Supper.  
†† Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench.

By whom all the *bards*, and the *bardlings* are  
fir'd,

For if he stops his hand they no more are in-  
*Alma mater*, or rather dear burfar permit  
Power of fizing *ad libitum* to men of wit;  
Little *George* is inclin'd well enough, if you'd  
let him,

He's a wit, and loves wits, and wou'd give, but  
So is *Sadlier*, good soul, if you cut him a joke,  
But then his discretionary power you revoke.  
Give them power, and the first man that stops,  
or refuses,

Is an outlaw declar'd, and a foe to the *Mus*e;  
And be he depos'd with a kick and a thomp  
To *Con's* \*\* hatch to draw *small beer* for  
*Ca—r—y* and comp.

On the late News from England, of the Death  
of the Lord Chancellor Talbot, and the Ap-  
pointment of Lord Chief Justice Hardwicke  
in his Room.

WHEN first the seals the good lord King  
resign'd,

None judg'd it hard a successor to find,  
Yet equal merit so distinguish'd two,  
Scarce which to take the royal wisdom knew;  
While every subject, with united voice,  
Pronounc'd a *Talbot*, or a *Torke* the choice;

No other competition at the bars,  
Than who shou'd second be to those bright stars.  
But †† *Raymond's* exit fix'd the just decree,  
That both, at once, we then advanc'd shou'd see;  
Each to preside in different courts, supreme,  
And each alike the suitor's darling theme.

Such wond'rous talents did in one combine,  
On either bench he must resplendent shine.  
Thus they acquir'd, and still increas'd in fame,  
As justice triumph'd in their spheres the same.  
But when, alas! the Chancellor was gone,  
Unrival'd stood great *Pardwicke*, and alone:  
Now no suspence cou'd hold the sovereign's breast,  
And the first genius the first place possess'd;

This if he keep till one more fit arise,  
His years no less may yield the world surprize.

*Barbadoes, April 23, 1737.*

A Direction of a Letter put into the Post-  
House some Time ago.

TO William Callway now at Lyme,  
Let this be sent in proper time,  
You at the *George* in *Lyme* may leave it,  
Where he in person may receive it:  
To make the case more plain and clear,  
Take notice, *Lyme's* in *Dorsetshire*.

We are always willing to oblige our Correspond-  
ents, and desire the Continuance of their  
Favours; but must beg to be excus'd if we  
omit the Arduous Abstation.



T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, July 1.



*M*ARY Bird was burnt to Ashes at Ely, for poisoning her Husband, John Bird, late of Marypole in the Isle of Ely. She made the Attempt once before, but without Effect; so she went a second Time to the Doctor, and told him, He did not give her Poison enough to kill the Rats, desiring a larger Quantity, for she would destroy all the Rats about her House: So having got what she desired, she took the first Opportunity to give it her Husband in his Victuals, which put an End to his Life in a short Time. She confessed she had liv'd wickedly most Part of her Life, acknowledg'd the Fact and Justice of her Sentence.

TUESDAY, 5.

Was try'd at the King's Bench before the Lord Chief Justice Lee, the Cause wherein Thomas Sheppard was Plaintiff, and Jacob Otten a German, Defendant; for that the Defendant had occupied the Trade of a Cooper, not having served 7 Years to the said Trade in this Realm. The Jury brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff of 20l. Penalty, he having occupied the said Trade for ten Months. The Defendant occupied the small Branch of the said Trade, and that Part of it which makes small Hoops for the Sugar-Bakers, as well as hooping the new Moulds at the Pottery before they can be removed from thence. What is remarkable, the Coopers have proved their Right to hoop Earthen-Ware.

SATURDAY, 9.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 8 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. John Bullock for stealing a Mare Colt; John Goswell and Robert Barrow for a Street-Robbery; Martin Wright for stealing 8 Guineas; John Perdue for robbing Samuel Slater in Marybone Fields; John Richardson for robbing John Cutting of his Hat on the Highway; Catharine Lenge for Forgery; and John Bailey a Serjeant, for the Murder of William Burton, a Serjeant, in the Tower.

Extract of a Letter about the Tryal of a Witch.

Oakely, three Miles from Bedford.

S I R,

**T**H E People here are so prejudiced in the Belief of *Witches*, that you would think yourself in *Lapland*, was you to hear their ridiculous Stories. There is not a Village in

the Neighbourhood but has two or three. About a Week ago I was present at the Ceremony of Ducking a Witch; a particular Account of which may not perhaps be disagreeable to you.

An old Woman of about 60 Years of Age, had long lain under an Imputation of Witchcraft; who, being willing (for her own Sake and her Childrens) to clear herself, consented to be duck'd; and the Parish Officers promised her a Guinea, if she should sink: The Place appointed for the Operation was in the River Ouse by a Mill; there were I believe 500 Spectators: About eleven o' Clock in the Forenoon, the Woman came, and was tied up in a wet Sheet, all but her Face and Hands; her Toes were tied close together, as were also her Thumbs, and her Hands tied to the Small of her Legs: They fasten'd a Rope about her Middle, and then pulled off her Cap to search for Pins, (for their Notion is, if they have but one Pin about 'em, they won't sink.)

When all Preliminaries were settled, she was thrown in: But, unhappily for the poor Creature, she floated; tho' her Head was all the while under Water: Upon this there was a confus'd Cry, *A Witch! A Witch! Drown her! Hang her!* She was in the Water about 1 Minute and a Half; and was then taken out half drowned; when she had recovered Breath, the Experiment was repeated twice more, but with the same Success; for she floated each Time; which was a plain Demonstration of Guilt to the ignorant Multitude! For notwithstanding the poor Creature was laid down upon the Grass, speechless, and almost dead, they were so far from shewing any Pity or Compassion, that they strove who should be the most forward in loading her with Reproaches. Such is the dire Effect of popular Prejudice! As for my Part, I stood against the Torrent, and when I had cut the Strings which tied her, had her carried back to the Mill, and endeavoured to convince the People of the Uncertainty of the Experiment, and offered to lay five to one, that any Woman of her Age, so tied up in a loose Sheet, would float; but all to no Purpose, for I was very near being mob'd. Some Time after, the Woman came out; and one of the Company happen'd to mention another Experiment to try a Witch, which was, to weigh her against the Church Bible; for a Witch, it seems, could not outweigh it. I immediately seconded that Motion (as thinking it might be of Service to the poor Woman) and made use of an Argument

gument which (tho' as weak as \* K. James's for their not sinking) had some Weight with the People; for I told them, if she was a Witch, she certainly dealt with the Devil; and as the Bible was undoubtedly the *Word of God*, it must weigh more than all the *Works of the Devil*. This seem'd reasonable to several; and those that did not think it so, could not answer it: At last, the Question was carried, and she was weighed against the Bible; which weighing about twelve Pound, she outweighed it. This convinced some, and staggered others; but the P——n, who believed through thick and thin, went away fully assured, that she was a Witch, and endeavoured to inculcate that Belief into all others. I am,

July 12,  
1737.

S I R,

Your very Humble Servant.

THURSDAY, 14.

Was try'd by a Special Jury, at the *King's-Bench* Sittings in *Guildhall*, a great Cause between the Mayor of *Bristol*, Plaintiff, and the Captain of the Ship *Joanna*, Defendant, on an Action brought against him for refusing to pay the customary Sum of 40*s.* to the said Mayor or his Officer, for the Privilege of mooring or stationing his Ship, being above 60 Tons Burthen, at the Key of *Bristol*. After a long Trial of several Hours, in the Course whereof Clauses from several Acts of Parliament, and half the Archives relating to the City of *Bristol*, were read by Order of Counsel on one Side or the other, the Jury gave a Verdict of 40*s.* Damages for the Plaintiff, and confirmed the Custom, which brings in upwards of 1000*l.* per Annum.

About the Middle of last Month, a Horse, aged 17 Years, belonging to Sir Henry Hicks of *Deptford*, died of convulsive Pains in his Bowels, which he was often subject to lately: And as he was cutting up for the Dogs, one sticking a Pitchfork in his Guts, struck against something very hard; upon which, opening the Maw or Stomach, there was found a Stone of an incredible Size, (not truly spherical, but somewhat flatted, in form of an oblate Spheroid) its greatest Circumference being 28 Inches, and its least 25, weighing full 19 Pounds Averdupoiz, besides a Crust or Shell which almost surrounded it, being in some Parts 3 Tenths of an Inch, tho' in others scarce one Tenth thick; compos'd of two Substances, the inner thick, brown and shining, resembling black Resin; the outer, thin, hard, white and smooth, like the external Tabula of a human Skull; to which adhere, in some Places, Bits of Straw, Hay and the like, mixt with some conglutinous Matter, and altogether so dried and harden'd, that it may be justly said to be ossified, if not petri-

fied; and from some Appearances, I do imagine the whole, or at least the best Part of this Stone or Ball, to be compos'd of several of those Shells closely adhering one to another, like the Coats or Peels of an Onion; but what may be the Origin and Center of this vast Stone I am not certain, except it should be Hair, which is a Matter not easily, if at all, to be digested, but is roll'd about in the Time of the Concoction of the Aliments, entangling and mixing with the Mucus of the Stomach, still gathering fresh Matter, like a Snow-Ball, till it becomes too large to be thrust out at the Pylorus into the Duodenum or first Gut, whence it must of Course remain in the Ventricle of the Stomach during Life, and consequently at Times occasion many convulsive Pains to the Animal so distemper'd.

N. B. The Stone itself is preserv'd by Sir Henry Hicks, at his House in *Deptford*, and Part of its Crust or Shell may be seen by any Person desirous of the same, at my House near *Deptford-Bridge, Kent*.

RALPH COX, jun.

TUESDAY, 19.

Came on the Election of a Sheriff for *London* and *Middlesex*, in the room of Mr. Henry Benyon, who had sworn off; when Mr. John Marlow, an eminent Wholesale Grocer, was chosen; but he soon after paid the usual Fine into the Chamber of *London*, in order to be excus'd serving that Office. (See p. 336.)

The Assizes ended on the Crown Side at *Hertford*, when John Wills and Richard Mortimer receiv'd Sentence of Death for several Robberies on the Highway; two were cast for Transportation, and three acquitted.

A few Days since died at her Lodgings in *Salisbury-Court, Fleet-street*, Mary Hammond, Widow of Mr. Charles Hammond, sometime Master of the *Green Dragon* Tavern on *Snow-bill*. She had been Bed-ridden several Years, and pleaded Poverty to the Hour of her Death. After her Interrment there were found in several Pair of her Stays, Money and Notes to the Value of 1300*l.* besides a large Quantity of broad Gold and Silver Coin; in her Lifetime she desired, that at her Death her Stays and Shoes should be thrown into *Fleet-Ditch* the Day after she was buried. Jof. Tilly, of *Lamb's-Buildings* in the *Middle Temple*, Esq; who is Heir at Law to the Deceased, demanded an Inspection into all the Deceased's Wearing-Apparel, in Presence of several People of Note. The said Mr. Tilly ripp'd several Hundred Guineas out of one Pair of her Stays with his Penknife. He has been heard to declare, that he does not desire any Part of his Family should partake of Wrong or Robbery, but that, with Consent of all Parties, the whole Sum be given to charitable Uses, or di-

\* K. James's Argument why Witches would not sink, was this; they had renounced their Baptism by Water, and therefore the Water would not receive them.



vided amongst the Creditors of *Charles Hammond*, the Husband of the Deceased, who, about 30 Years ago, had a Commission of Bankruptcy against him. The Money is paid into the Hands of *Sir Francis Child*.

THURSDAY, 21.

His Majesty in Council was this Day pleased to order, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to *Thursday* the 4th of *August* next, should be further prorogued to *Thursday* the 20th of *October*.

FRIDAY, 22.

At the Assizes for the County of *Essex*, 5 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Unkle* and *Christopher Graydon*, for a Robbery on the Highway; *Sarah Hill*, for stealing about 40 Shillings out of a Dwelling-House; *John Sewell*, for breaking and entering a Dwelling-House, and stealing about 5 Shillings; and *Thomas Rowden*, who was try'd for Burglary, and found guilty of Felony only.

THURSDAY, 23.

Came on again the Election of a Sheriff for *London* and *Middlesex*, in the room of *Mr. John Marlow*, who paid his Fine; when *Sir George Champion*, Knt. Alderman of *Bridge Ward* within, was chosen.

One *Mary Patten*, who is in the Work-house belonging to the Parish of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, late, by Order of the chief Officers of the said Parish, for her Picture to be drawn, in order to be put up in the said Work-house she is now 136 Years of Age, and very hearty, walks about, and her only Food is Milk.

The Persons taken into Custody of Messengers, on Account of the Craftsman of *July 2*, are order'd to be admitted to Bail; as are *Mr. Kelly*, the supposed Author of *Fog's Journal* of the 16th, and the others taken up for that Paper.

SUNDAY, 31.

The Court went into Mourning on Account of the Death of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

*SIR William Parsons*, of *Nottingham*, Bart. to *Mrs. Dutton* of *Hollis-street*. *Mr. Richard Hoare*, Banker in *Fleet-street*, to *Miss Ruske*. *Alexander Pitfield*, Esq; to *Miss Ashley*, Daughter of *Solomon Ashley*, Esq; Member for *Bridport, Dorsetshire*. His Grace the Duke of *Hamilton and Brandon*, to *Miss Spencer*, of *Grosvenor-Square*. Right Hon. the Lord *Delorain*, to *Miss Scrope*, of *Lincoln*. Lord Chief Baron *Reynolds*, to *Mrs. Rainbird*. *George Speke*, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Wells*, to the Lady *Drake*, Relict of *Sir Wm. Drake*, Bart. Daughter of the late *William Peere Williams*, Esq; Hon. *Alexander Hume Campbell*, to *Miss Parris*, of *Saville-Row*. Hon. *Nicholas Herbert*, to *Miss North*, of *Grosvenor-Square*. *Jocelyn Pickard*, of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq; to *Miss Abney*, Daughter of the late *Sir*

*Thomas Abney*, Lord Mayor of *London*, Anno 1701. *Wm. Morrice*, of *Betteshanger, Kent*, Esq; to *Miss Mary Chadwick*, of *Northfleet*, in the same County. *Sr Henry Hoghton*, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for *Preston* in *Lancashire*, to *Miss Butterfield*, of *Manchester*. Rev. Dr. *Galley*, Rector of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, to *Miss Knight*, of *Brook-street* near *Grosvenor-Square*. *Joseph Hedges*, of *Hollyport*, Esq; to *Miss Hammond*, second Daughter of *George Hammond*, of *Berks*, Esq; *Samuel Tufton*, of *Pershurst, Kent*, Esq; to *Miss Mary Legg*, a Fortune of 14,000 *l*. The Lady of *Paulet St. John*, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Winchester*, brought to Bed of a Son. Lady *Strathmore*, safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

#### DEATHS.

THOMAS Spence, Esq; Serjeant at Arms attending the Hon. House of Commons. His Death was occasioned by an Accident. As he was riding in a four Horse Chaise in *Windfor Forest*, the Horses on a sudden run so fast that the Coachman cou'd not stop them; and *Mr. Spence* fearing he should be overturn'd, jumped out of the Chaise, and had the Misfortune to break both his Legs; one of which was cut off, to prevent a Mortification; and the next Day he died. Rev. Dr. *Bishop*, Minister of *St. Mary le Tower* in *Ipswich*. At *Wanstead, Essex*, the Rev *Mr. Nathaniel Hoole*, Master of the Boarding School there. *Nathaniel Pigot*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; *Thomas Jackson*, Esq; Town-Clerk of *London*. *George Carew*, Esq; an eminent Counsellor. *Mr. Francis Carter*, Common-Council Man for *Aldgate-Ward*. Rev. *Mr. Johnson*, one of the Chaplains belonging to *Whitehall*. *Hugh Raymond*, Esq; formerly a Capt. in the *East India Service*. Rev. Dr. *Michael Stanhope*, one of the Canons of *Windfor*. At *Newcastle*, *Sir Wilfrid Lawson*, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for *Cockermouth*. At his House near *Colchester*, *Daniel Crew*, Esq; Capt. *John Mordaunt*, formerly a Commander in the Royal Navy. Lady *Anne Scott*, second Daughter to the Duke of *Buccleugh*. *Mr. John Stevens*, of *Jermyn-street*, Surgeon to the Prince. *Mr. Anthony Webster*, an eminent Mercer on *Ludgate-Hill*, elder Brother to the Rev. Dr. *Webster*. *Sir Gerard Conyers*, Knt. Alderman of *Bridge Ward* without, Senior Alderman and Father of the City, and one of the Directors of the Bank. Lady *Catherine Hyde*, Sister to the Earl of *Clarendon* and *Rochester*. At his Seat in *Lancashire*, *Thomas Townley*, Esq; Lieut. General *Sutton*, Governor of *Guernsey*, Col. of a Reg. of Foot, Memb. of Parliament for *Newark*, and Deputy Ranger of *Sherwood Forest*. *Stephen Sherard*, Esq; formerly Lieut. General of *Newis*. *Edward Lowibond*, Esq; one of the Directors of the *East-India Company*.

## Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. Jordan, Chancellor of *Chichester*; to the Rectory of *Burwash, Sussex*. Mr. Twells, to the Rectory of the united Parishes of *St. Matthew, Friday Street, and St. Peter, Cheap*. Mr. Badger to the Vicarage of *Mansfield, Nottinghamshire*. Mr. Thomas Robottom to the Rectory of *Bycham All-Saints, Norfolk*. Dr. Reuben Clarke, made Archdeacon of *Ess.* in the room of the Bp. of *Bristol*. Mr. John Willes presented to the Living of *Isning, Suffolk*. Mr. Garbert, Fellow of *Merton College, Oxford*, appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. Mr. Henry Taylor presented to the Living of *Whitefield, Oxfordshire*. Mr. Wade chosen a Minor Canon of *Rockester*. Mr. George Watts, Preacher of *Lincoln's Inn*, presented to the Rectory of *St. Mary's in Marlborough*, in the room of Mr. Twells. Lord James Beaulieu, Brother to the Duke of *St. Albans*, made one of the Minor Canons of *Windsor*.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**B**RIG. Gen. Churchill made Col. of a Comp. of Grenadiers; Col. Needham, Col. of a Comp. of Hatmen; Lieut. Southby, Capt. of the Earl of *Scarborough's* Comp. and Ensign Townshead, a Lieut. in his room. Mr. Rowland Rogers chosen Cashier of the *S. S.*

Comp. Mr. Miles Mann, Town Clerk of the City of *London*. Sir John Eyles accepted of *Bridge Ward* without, as Sen. Ald. and Father of the City, in the room of Sir Ger. Conyers; and Sir Wm. Rous, one of the Sheriffs, chosen Alderm. of *Vintry Ward*, in the room of Sir John. It is remarkable, that when he kept a great Druggist's Shop in the Strand, about 16 Years ago, and was drinking with some Gentlemen, who drank to him by the Title of Alderman; Alderman, says he; I never design to be a Citizen, therefore can never be an Alderman: If any one will give me a Guinea now, I'll give him a hundred, if ever that Time comes. Upon which Mr. Leppiston, an eminent Dry-Salter, and Mr. Coffins, who lately fin'd for Sheriff, merrily deposited half a Guinea each. Articles were immediately drawn by Mr. Deputy Trench, in which it was agreed, that if Mr. Rous should ever be elected an Alderman, Mr. Leppiston and Mr. Coffins should each of them spend 5 Guineas in a Venison Feast at *Pontack's*. Mr. Coffins call'd on Mr. Leppiston to give him Joy of his 50 Guineas, and in a few Days the Entertainment is to be given, Sir William, with much Mirth and Jocularity, agreeing to pay his 100 Guineas.

The rest of the Promotions, and Bankrupts must be deferr'd to our next.

## Prices of Stocks, &amp;c. towards the End of the Month.

## S T O C K S.

<i>S. Sea</i> 103	<i>Afric.</i> 14
—Bonds 4 10	<i>Royal Aff.</i> 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Annu. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 10	<i>Lon. ditto</i> 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Bank</i> 143 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 44	<i>3 per C. An.</i> 105 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circ. 3 7 6 a 10	<i>Eng. Copper</i>
<i>Mil. Bank</i> 122 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Salt Tallies</i> 1 a 5
<i>India</i> 174 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Emp. Loan</i> 112 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Bonds 6 19	<i>Equiv.</i> 112

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

<i>Amst.</i> 34 10	<i>Bilboa</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$
<i>D. Sight</i> 34 8	<i>Legborn</i> 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
<i>Rotter.</i> 34 11	<i>Genoa</i> 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
<i>Hamb.</i> 33 10	<i>Venice</i> 49 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 50
<i>P. Sight</i> 32 $\frac{3}{8}$	<i>Lisb.</i> 55 5d $\frac{3}{8}$ a 6
<i>Bourax.</i> 32 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Oport.</i> 55 5d $\frac{3}{4}$
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<i>Madrid</i> 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Dublin</i> 10 $\frac{7}{8}$

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

<i>Wheat</i> 28 34	<i>Oates</i> 11 14
<i>Rye</i> 13 18	<i>Tares</i> 22 24
<i>Barley</i> 11 14	<i>Pease</i> 20 30
<i>H. Beans</i> 20 22	<i>H. Pease</i> 16 17
<i>P. Malt</i> 20 22	<i>B. Malt</i> 16 19

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from June 21 to July 26.

Christned	{ Males 807 } 1502	
	{ Females 695 }	
Buried	{ Males 1164 } 2409	
	{ Females 1245 }	
Died under 2 Years old		933
Between 2 and 5		260
	5 10	114
	10 20	90
	20 30	160
	30 40	223
	40 50	203
	50 60	170
	60 70	120
	70 80	77
	80 90	49
	90 and upwards	10
		2409

Hay 46 to 50s. a Load.

THE



THE War between the *Christians* and *Turks* seems now to be begun in good Earnest; for on the 29th of last Month, N. S. the grand Army of the *Germans* encamped near *Belgrade* began their March from thence towards the *Turkish* Frontiers, under the Command of the *Duke of Lorain*, and when the last Letters came from thence, were advancing, by short Marches, because of the excessive Heats, towards *Nizza*, one of the best fortified Towns belonging to the *Turks* on that Frontier; from which it was conjectured, the Campaign would be opened with the Siege of that important Place. At the same Time another *German* Army, under the Command of the Prince of *Saxe Hildburghausen*, began to march into the *Turkish* *Croatia*, with a Design, as 'tis said, to seize *Bagnaluck*, and then proceed to form the Siege of *Zwornick*; and a third *German* Army under the Command of *Count Wallis*, began to march towards *Wallachia*, where, 'tis thought, they will be joined by the Inhabitants, who seem all weary of the *Turkish* Yoke. The Emperor's Manifesto, or Declaration of War, was publish'd at the Head of each of those Armies as soon as they entered the *Turkish* Territories, and on the 13th Instant, N. S. the same was published at *Vienna*.

On the other Side, the grand *Muscovite* Army, under the Command of *Count Munich*, passed the River *Bog*, and entered the *Turkish* Territory of *Oczakow*, with a Design, as said, to besiege the City of *Oczakow*, a well fortified City on the *Euxin-Sea*, in which the *Turks* have a Garrison of 15000 Men; and another *Muscovite* Army, commanded by *General Lasce*, was marching towards *Precep*; with a Design to penetrate into, and make an absolute Conquest of the *Crim Tartary*. The last Letters from *Warsaw* say, the *Muscovite* Army under *Count Munich* had actually invested *Oczakow*, and that the grand *Turkish* Army, under the Command of the *Prime Vizier* had pass'd the *Nieper*, and was marching to the Relief of that Place; so that we may expect to hear soon of a bloody Battle between those two great Armies.

On the 15th Instant, N. S. the Queen of *France* was safely delivered of a Princess, which was some Sort of Disappointment to that Nation; for they were all wishing and praying for a Prince; but that Disappointment was atoned for by the News of the Death of the *Duke of Tuscany*, who died at *Florence* the 9th in the 67th Year of his Age; by whose Death the *Duke of Lorain* comes to the actual Possession of the *Dukedom of Tuscany*, and by that means the *French* get free of an Annuity of 4,500000 *Livers* a Year, which, by the late Treaty, they were obliged to pay to the *Duke of Lorain* till

he came to the actual Possession of *Tuscany*; so that they may be said to have got one of the finest *Dutchies* of *Europe*, viz. that of *Lorain*, for less than half a Year's Purchase: A *Dutchy*, which, by its Situation, is worth ten Times its real Value to the Kingdom of *France*; for it will add greatly to the Strength of their Frontier upon that Side where they are most exposed, and it will enable them to enter *Germany* with a great Army by Surprise, whenever they have a Mind; which they could not formerly so easily do, because their assembling a great Army in *Alsace* always gave the Alarm, and they could not enter *Germany* by any other Route, without first seizing upon and traversing the whole *Dutchy of Lorain*.

The Cardinal Prime Minister of *France* has a Mind, it seems, to provide in Time for continuing the Government of *France* in the Hands of the Church; for he has already brought the Arch Bishop of *Toulouse* into the Administration, and has, 'tis said, a Mind to resign into the Hands of that Prelate a great Part of the Management of publick Affairs. In the mean Time, the famous *M. Chauvelin*, formerly his Coadjutor, but now under Disgrace, passes his Time very agreeably at *Bourges*, where he keeps an open Table, appears Gay and Easy, and is visited by the principal Families of that Country, notwithstanding his being a discarded Minister, which is a Fate few such can boast much of in that or any other Country.

As they are every Day concerting new Schemes in *France* for the Encouragement of their Trade, especially such Branches of it as may interfere with, or diminish the Trade of this Kingdom; so the Government has of late applied itself particularly to the Encouragement of Agriculture, for which Purpose they sometime since removed one of the great Impediments it formerly laboured under, which was this: The Exportation of Corn out of the Kingdom, or even from one Province to another, was formerly in some Manner prohibited, which prevented the Farmers from turning so much of their Grounds to the Producing of that Sort of Commodity as they might otherways have done. But the Law has been lately altered in this Particular; and by a late Incident we may see how careful the Government is to prevent any Thing that may discourage the Production of Corn; for some malicious and selfish Persons having last Winter spread a Report at *Paris* that the Barley of last Year's Growth in that Country had a poisonous Quality in it, in order to deter People from drinking Beer, the Magistrates of that City, as soon as they heard of the Report, published an Ordinance declaring the Falseness of the Report, and forbidding the Propagating of any such.

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